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RUBBER AND THE SHARE

MARKET.

RESTRICTION AND ITS RESULTS.

The rubber comedy is entering upon a more interesting phase. As all the world knows, two years ago British producing interests adopted the commonsense policy of adjusting their output to the requirements of the market. They decided to regulate production according to price. If the latter fell they produced less. If it rose they increased their output. This became known as the Stevenson restriction scheme. A campaign to wreck the scheme initiated in America, immediately opened, to which certain journals in this country promptly lent themselves. It was suggested that an attempt was being made to corner the market, that the demand was such that restriction was indefensible, and that an acute shortage of rubber was a certainty of the near future. The campaign merely sent up the price of rubber from 8d. to 1s. 6d., and naturally increased rather than diminished confidence in the efficacy of the scheme. The tactics were then completely changed. Paragraphs began to appear suggesting that the production of the Dutch Colonies—outside the restriction scheme—threatened to swamp the market and so negative the effect of restriction by the British. It was also suggested that the Dutch were rapidly planting up large areas out of the large profits which, incidentally, they could not possibly be making at the price, and that a continuance of restriction meant the certain loss of our dominant position in the industry. The result was that the price of rubber gradually dropped to 10d. per pound, and restriction automatically became more drastic than ever.

MARKET AGAIN STRONG.

Throughout this period, it should be noted, the world's surplus stocks were being steadily reduced; also, consumers after their first attack of nervousness, began to live as far as possible on their own stocks and buy only from hand to mouth. It came about, therefore, that both market supplies and traders' stocks were declining simultaneously. Reduction went on because the market was starved of buying orders and the price remained low. The London stocks alone have fallen to the lowest level for four years. American consumers have little on hand, the trade demand is looking up, and restriction is more severe than ever. There is much vague talk about interfering with the so-called "law" of supply and demand. But it is the attempted interference with the restriction scheme which is responsible for the present position. Left to itself, the plan would have effected a stable price in the region of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. until surplus supplies were absorbed. But we have seen the price artificially depressed to 10d., followed by as sharp a reaction which may result in consumers having to pay up to 2s. per pound before relief is forthcoming in the shape of increased supplies. Rubber has latterly recovered to over 1s. 5d. per pound. The market is strong. America has been an active buyer for prompt delivery, while the Continent, and particularly Germany, is operating with more freedom. Supplies in this country have declined since the beginning of August from 51,800 to 30,800 tons, and are now approaching an unduly low level.

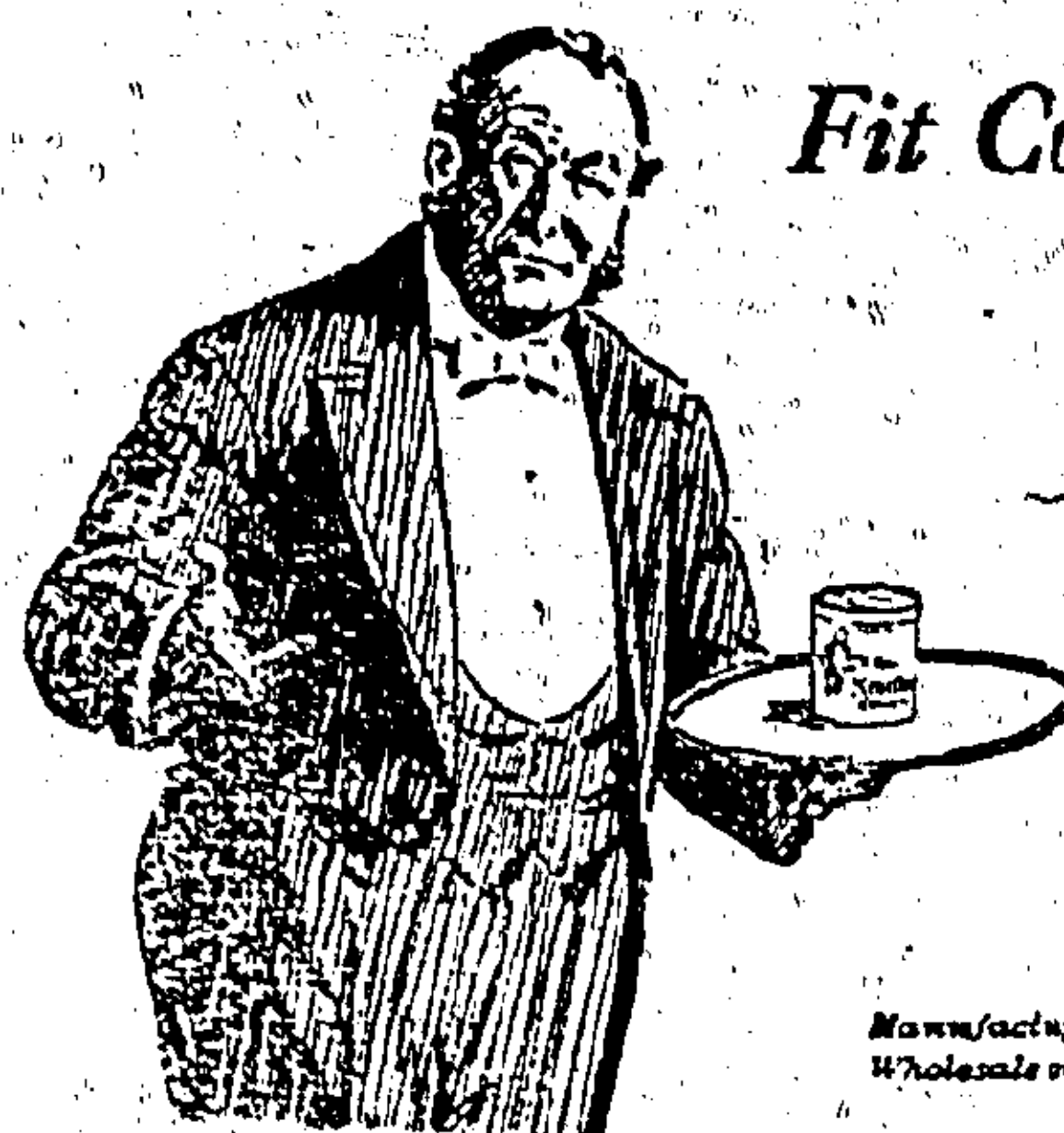
LONG SHOT INVESTMENTS.

The foregoing will perhaps provide an adequate explanation of the striking recrudescence of interest in the rubber market during the past week. The sharp rise in price is a natural reaction after a long period of stagnation and depression. In view of the greatly improved position in the commodity it is a reasonable inference that the improvement will at least be maintained, even if it does not at present go much further. The latter contingency rests with the price of the commodity. It is, however, wise not to let optimism run riot now that at long last the rubber-producing industry appears to be taking a definite turn for the better. Producers are on very short commons at present from the output standpoint. Costs will generally be higher this year, and such dividends as will be forthcoming for 1924 will in most cases be distinctly meagre. At this stage rubber shares make their chief appeal only as long shot investments. But to many a reasonably good prospect of capital appreciation, untaxed, with dividends later, is preferable even to a substantial dividend in sight, having in view the heavy hand of the tax-gatherer.—Financial Times.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 4th, 1924.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1170 b.
Eastern Insurance	\$730 b.
Union Insurance	\$770 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$885 b.
Douglas Steamships	\$59 s.
H.K. & M. Steamships	\$381 b., \$381 s.
"Star" Ferries	\$115 s.
China Sugar	\$95 nom.
Langkats (Combined)	Tls. 19 b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$206 b.
Whampoa Docks	\$150 nom.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 103 b.
Hongkong Wharves	Tls. 195 b.
New Engineering	Tls. 71 b.
Hongkong Land	\$107 s.
Hongkong Hotels	(old) \$174 b., \$18 s.
	(new) \$17 b., \$17 s.
Humphreys Estates	\$33 s.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tls. 11.90 b.
Shanghai Cottons	Tls. 59 b.
Cement	Tls. 3.60 b.
Hongkong Paper (combined)	\$23 b.
China Provident (combined)	\$33 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$241 b.
Waterworks	\$18 b.
Watsons	(old) \$22 (new) \$12 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$42 s.
China Light	(combined) \$23 s.
Hongkong Tram	\$50 s.
Peak Tramways	(old) \$23 s., (new) \$11 s.
"Shell" Transports	\$46 b.
b—buyers; s—sellers; n—nominal.	



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SHANGHAI TRADE.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Libert & Co's Piece Goods Market Report of November 25th, says:

A very distinct improvement in the state of trade has taken place this week due to a realization that the threatened declaration of independence by a group of the Yangtze Tschuns is now not likely to materialize, and that a fresh war is therefore improbable, at least for the time being. Marshal Tuan's assumption of office as temporary Dictator of the Republic has also gone a long way towards restoring confidence, as the merchant classes generally appear to place faith in him, and the result has been that more trade has been done this week than at any time since the fighting started. Apart from Cotton Yarn, White Shirtings have been the principal goods dealt in, whilst Fancies have also enjoyed a little demand, mostly for Yellow-bordered Venetians and imitation Pongees.

Clearances have been appreciably heavier, and might have been even better but for the continued reluctance on the part of the native Banks to loosen their purse strings and grant more elastic terms of credit to their clients. At present only dealers of the highest standing can secure financial facilities to any extent and the smaller man still finds it difficult to carry on his business.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son's, Inc. Weekly Cotton Market Report, says:—

China Cotton.—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the past week and a further material advance has been established, with a more general interest on the part of the outside public which, freely enlisted on the Bull side, while among the more professional element the improvement in values has induced the liquidation of a good deal of long cotton. The demand for spot cotton has been very good indeed, the largest part of the demand coming from Japanese exporters and local mills.

From the above it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, although we still consider a higher level of prices warranted by the legitimate surroundings, but at a time when bears are making their appearance and hammering prices down in sympathy with the unsettled political situation in China and tightness of the money market we consider it prudent to advise more caution on the bull side than heretofore.

Yarn.—The market has been keeping steady during the past week, and prices advanced some one to two taels from last week's level. Some 10,000 to 11,000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have been bought up by Szechwan, Canton, Kiangse, Swatow, Wuhu, Chefoo, Ningpo, Newchwang and other dealers, and about 10,000 bales direct business with the mills have been recorded.

EXCHANGE IN NOVEMBER.

Messrs. Ross Bros. add to their list of quotations during the month of November, the following summary:—

	Gold	Yen	Gold	Yen
	(\$)	(¥)	(\$)	(¥)
Average Rate Nov. (1924) (Approx.)	2/4 1/2	141 3/4	54 1/2	10.39
Highest Rate Nov. (1924) (Approx.)	2/4 1/2	142 1/2	55 1/2	10.50
Lowest Rate Nov. (1924) (Approx.)	2/4 1/2	139 1/2	54 1/2	10.30
Average Rate to date (1924) (Approx.)	2/4 1/2	125 1/2	52 1/2	10.09
Highest Rate to date (1924) (Approx.)	2/4 1/2	142 1/2	55 1/2	14.00
Lowest Rate to date (1924) (Approx.)	2/4 1/2	107 1/2	49 1/2	7.80

BRITISH PASSPORTS.

A wireless message from Leafeld, dated November 17th, says:—In December next new regulations will come into effect under which British passports may be granted valid for a period of five years from date of issue. All British passports presented for renewal, the validity of which has already or will shortly expire, may be renewed from the date of expiration for any period from one to five years at the option of the holder provided that in no case shall the validity of passports be extended beyond ten years from the original date of issue.

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JAPANESE SHIPPING. DEPRESSED CONDITION.

A correspondent of *The Times* at Kobe states the depression in Japanese shipping circles is most acute. After the earthquake of September 1st, 1923, there was a slight boom in tonnage for the carriage of reconstruction materials. The stimulus thus given was of short duration, and the present situation is being closely studied by both the Government and the Shipowners' Association in the hope of devising a remedy.

Until 1921 the earnings of the Japanese mercantile marine were considerable. Prior to 1915 the bulk of Japanese ocean-going shipping was owned by what are commonly known as the subsidised companies, viz.:—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The subsidies for 1923-24 amounted to about £60,000, divided as follows:—North American lines, £20,000; South American lines, £125,000; South Seas, £45,000; China services, £20,000; European lines, £145,000. The balance of the subsidies is divided amongst several local lines. The enormous profits of the boom years attracted other capitalists, and year by year the number of operating companies rose until in 1920-21 the financing of shipping companies was quite frenzied. The problem of Japanese shipping must therefore be divided into two parts.

NEW TONNAGE REQUIRED.

Of recent years the fleets of these companies have fallen out of date as compared with those of the British and American shipping companies. On the Suez route and on the China service new boats have been added; but on the Pacific, where the large profits are to be made, especially in the carriage of silk, the Japanese vessels cannot compete in size and speed. The average speed of the Canadian liners is 18 knots and that of the American ships 17, whereas the best Japanese vessels can do is about 14. This low average gives foreign-owned shipping an advantage of about four days in the passage between Yokohama and Puget Sound ports. The result is that most of the paying business is going to the Canadian and American companies.

As a remedy for this state of affairs the Japanese companies desire to build new and speedy liners of 20,000 tons, but with their present burdens they are quite unable to find the necessary money. The Shipowners' Association has proposed to the Government that either money should be advanced to the companies at low interest and that the new ships should be built abroad, where they can be obtained more cheaply, or that the Government should build the ships in Japan by passing some Act similar to the British Trade Facilities Act, and then leasing them to the companies. Either of these methods, it is argued, would enable the Japanese shipping lines to recover some of their lost trade. The project is now receiving the attention of the Government, and it is expected that a Bill will be presented to the next Diet.

SPECULATORS IN CHEAP TONNAGE.

The problem of the subsidised companies is entirely different from that of the three companies described above. Almost all were formed during the war boom. Their fleets were purchased at the top of the market. For a time they made large profits, but their management has been very inexperienced, and since 1921 few have been able to cover their expenses.

A recent feature in the last two years has been the purchase of old British and European tonnage. Most of this tonnage has been bought at breaking up prices by speculators in the hope of a boom. The importation of this cheap tonnage has added to the difficulties of shipowners, who are now asking the Government to prohibit the entry of further tonnage. As a remedy a pool was formed to keep up charter rates, but this has fallen through, as many owners never lived up to the agreement but made secret rebates. The recent sudden fall in charter rates has deepened the depression, and shipowners experience a difficulty in finding ready cash with which to carry on. Some months ago several companies transferred their ocean going steamers to the coasting trade, but this has given rise to complaints from the regular coasting lines. It is now proposed to appeal to the Government for subsidies for ocean going cargo steamers, and so relieve the ordinary coasting steamers of this competition. Another plan is for the Government to guarantee a certain dividend to shipping companies. These appeals to the Government are peculiar to the Japanese industrial system. It seems, however, unlikely that the demands of these unstable shipping companies will be met. A plan for their readjustment would be more serviceable.

HOW CATERERS REDUCED BREAKAGES.

Professor Winifred C. Cullie, lecturing before the Ethological Society as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, insisted on the essential saving effected in industry by the psychological study of the behaviour of workers. Henry Ford, by psychological methods adapted to motion study, had, he said, reduced the time for assembling a motor chassis from twelve and a half hours to one and a half; while a big catering firm, by eliminating the calling of orders down a lift in favour of a system of coloured lights, had reduced breakages by 75 per cent. The essential cause of the latter saving was that, as a result of the expert advice given, the girls were able to work undisturbed by the factor of irritation.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF FOREIGNER AT KOBE. A GREEK MERCHANT ATTACKED BY JAPANESE.

On Thursday night, November 20th, at about 9 o'clock, Mr. G. P. Panas was attacked by a young Japanese near the Ikuta crossing, at Kobe, and only by the bad marksmanship of his assailant escaped with his life. His assailant was a young man, believed to be a student, who, for the past couple of years, has from time to time been up to Mr. Panas' house, and stayed there persistently, though it could never be discovered what he wanted, as he did not seem to have sufficient sense to answer questions coherently. On Thursday he turned up again, and Mr. Panas, who was about to go down to his office, told him he could not waste any time with him. That evening, when Mr. Panas had just left his office, he felt a blow in the neck from somebody behind him. He turned, and was surprised to recognize his occasional visitor, with a dagger in his hand, just lifting it for a second stroke. Mr. Panas seized him by the wrist, and dragged him towards a police-box, which was only half-a-dozen yards away. The young man broke away, but did not run away. Instead, he came to the police-box, where the policeman seeing him with a bloody dagger in his hand, seized him by the wrist. Mr. Panas, seeing that his assailant was caught, and finding that he was bleeding very profusely, went off for medical assistance. He was found to have a long wound, which narrowly missed an artery, penetration of which would probably have been fatal.

It appears that the young man informed the police that he had tried to murder Mr. Panas because he was a Bolshevik. Anybody less Bolshevikly inclined than a Greek merchant it would be hard to imagine, but a large number of policemen visited Mr. Panas' house to discover traces of Bolshevism. *Japan Chronicle.*

JAPAN'S "UNKNOWN PATRIOT."

REMAINS TO BE WITH JAPAN'S
GREAT DEAD.

Further national honour, a Tokyo paper says, are to be shown to the memory of the "Unknown Patriot," who sacrificed his life in ceremonial harakiri close to the grounds of the American Embassy, some months ago as a protest against the enactment of the American law excluding Japanese immigrants. The War Office has just given its sanction to the re-burial of the remains of the Unknown Patriot in the Military Cemetery, Aoyama, wherein rest many of the bodies of Japan's great dead. At present the remains of the Unknown rest in the general cemetery at Aoyama, where they were interred with great honour and with the moving attendance of many leaders, including the Premier and other high officials.

The plan to have the body removed to more honoured ground has been in progress for some time, the leaders in the movement being Mr. Mitsuru Toyama and Mr. Ryokichi Uchida, leaders in the Ronin Group, who have taken the matter up with the military authorities with success.

The re-entombing of the body will be conducted under the auspices of the National Funeral Service Society, and will be made a solemn occasion. The new grave will occupy a plot of 57 tsubo.

The Unknown Patriot, whose identity has never been learned, killed himself in accordance with the ancient rites in the grounds of the American Embassy, believing himself to be within the compound of the American Embassy. He left letters explaining his deed addressed to the American Ambassador and others. When Ambassador Woods left for America he took with him as a sacred thing, he explained to *The Japan Times*, the letter of the Unknown.

CINEMA NOTES.

WORLD THEATRE.

The recent escape of a prisoner from the Los Angeles jail made the police of that city more watchful than ever. When Gaston Glass and Kenneth Harlan left the Schulberg studio for lunch in the prison garb they wear in "The Girl Who Came Back," the Al Lichtman attraction now playing at the World Theatre, they were seized triumphantly by an officer, and had to do some explaining before he would be convinced they were only actors for Tom Forman.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

One of the largest all-star casts ever assembled by Universal appears in "The Law Forbids," Bernard McConville's appealing story of a young couple's supposed incompatibility, which has its first local showing at the Queen's Theatre to-day. This cast includes Baby Peggy, whose first big picture, "The Darling of New York," was so widely acclaimed throughout the country. Her parents in this picture are Elinor Fair, remembered for her work in "Driven," opposite Otis Skinner in "Kismet," and also "The Miracle Man," and Robert Ellis, who played opposite to Gladys Walton in "The Wild Party," Hayden Stevenson of "Leather Pushers," Lane, Winifred Bryson the siren of "Thundering Dawn," and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," William Welsh, known for his character roles in many big productions and Universal Westerns, and William E. Lawrence, James Corrigan, Robert Bolter, Eva Thatcher and Joseph Dowling are a few of the other well-known film players in the cast.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

PROMOTING "A SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING."

[BY JULIAN ARNOLD, COMMERCIAL ATTACHE OF
THE AMERICAN LEGATION, Peking.]

When the United States Government nearly twenty years ago decided to return \$11,000,000 of its Boxer Indemnity to China and the Chinese Government decided to utilize these funds in the training of Chinese students to a better knowledge of things American, making provision for the despatch of about 100 students a year to the United States to complete their education, other nations proclaimed this broad-visioned statesmanship in international affairs.

The Rockefeller Foundation recently spent \$7,000,000 in Peking on one of the most modern, most thoroughly equipped, and most beautiful institutions architecturally in the world. This medical college and hospital have been staffed with specialists selected for the peculiar needs of the China situation.

As early as 1897, an American company in Canton made provision for bringing to China the first Protestant missionaries to this country. To-day half of the 12,000 Americans resident in China constitute the American missionary population who are annually spending probably \$10,000,000 of American money in their efforts to give the Chinese the ideals and teachings of the West. Thus one of the youngest of civilizations opens its heart and its purse in generous contributions in service and money in efforts to carry to the oldest nation extant, ideals and ideas bred in a Western atmosphere.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF OLD.

Unfortunately there is little of the spirit of reciprocity in this magnanimity. The remarkably rich civilizations of Asia have not been invited to share their treasures with the nations of the West. Few indeed are the men and women of the Occident who are devoting their lives to unearthing the treasures of the cultures of the peoples of the Orient. China has produced scholars, artists, artisans, and statesmen whose contributions to the intellectual, spiritual, and material advances of the human race are stupendous, but unfortunately little known or appreciated by the peoples of the West. How many boys are girls in American high schools and colleges to-day know the Chinese invented porcelain and chinaware, gave silk and tea to the world, invented gun powder, the mariner's compass, printing, printer's ink, and produced more scholars than any other nation? How many men and women in American colleges know that China had perpetuated for more than a thousand years a system of literary examinations for civil service, which persisted almost in its original form down to the beginning of the nineteenth century? Would it not surprise a large part of the American public who know only the China of laundry-men, vegetable vendors, and chop suey restaurant keepers, to be told that during the life time of George Washington there reigned in China an Emperor who was responsible for an age of literary achievement and art, which probably outvalued that of Pericles in ancient Greece, and that nearly a thousand years ago, when Europe was plunged into the Dark Ages, a socialist philosopher statesman in China put into practical use for a period of ten years, a system of government whereby the State took entire management of commerce, industry and agriculture with a view of preventing the exploitation of the poor by the rich; tribunals were created to regulate wages and prices of commodities; the soil was taxed upon the basis of its fertility; the rich were taxed and the poor were exempt; pensions were provided for the aged; support for the unemployed; and every family was obliged to furnish a son for the army or pay the equivalent.

CHINA'S REJUVENATION.

China is now emerging from her Dark Ages, her period of mental stagnation which characterized the nineteenth century, and refreshed by the winds of Western civilization, she is experiencing a rejuvenation as are also her neighbours in the Far East. Asia is alive to-day to new aspirations and ambitions, and is rapidly evolving a new outlook in world affairs; conscious of the fact that the Mediterranean era in world dominance gave way to the period of European supremacy, followed by America's ascendancy; and that the course of empire ever westward is about to sweep over the Pacific, making these regions the centre of world activities for the future.

AMERICA'S OUTLOOK.

While China, Japan, India and other Asiatic peoples appreciate the trend of world events which is soon to throw the Pacific into the limelight, America continues with her back to the West and her face to the Atlantic. It is true some are casting their eyes southward as evidenced by the popularity of the study of the Spanish language among the secondary school and college students; tens of thousands of whom see the new world of the future through Spanish glasses, although Spain passed the zenith of her power and influence centuries ago and the Spanish language is decreasing rather than rising in importance. Even in South America, we have an aggregate population of only 50,000,000, and the largest unit among these people is Brazil, a Portuguese speaking country. But what are South America's 50,000,000 compared

with Asia's 900 or 1,000 million, all of whom represent a non-Spanish speaking world. The United States with a greater Pacific Coast line than any other nation; the United States so close to the continent of Asia that one can stand upon its shores in Alaska and view the mainland of Asia; the United States which may by a tunnel across the Bering Straits be connected by rail with China; the United States is physically more of a Pacific than an Atlantic power.

AN UNBALANCED SITUATION.

Up to the present, we have spent millions upon millions, and thousands of our good citizens have devoted their energies and talents to educating the Chinese and other Orientals to an understanding of Western civilization. It is neither the interests of the nations of Asia nor those of the West that the unbalanced situation should longer continue. All talk of international peace and disarmament is futile, and more, dangerous, so long as physical means of communication continue to improve and bring nations together while mental contact lags deplorably behind. Peace tables not supported with the solid props of mutual understandings, based upon real knowledge, are flimsy and unstable. They may be built of something more substantial than timbers, cut only from the trees of sentiment if they would stand the test of time. How much more to the interests of both Americans and Chinese would have been an arrangement whereby a portion of the returned Boxer Indemnity were utilized to eradicate some of the deplorable ignorance on the part of Americans of the history, customs, traditions, and economics of the Chinese. Were not the Boxer troubles in part due to a lack of understanding on the part of foreigners of the essentials of the Chinese civilization? It is certain that future troubles will be more easily averted through a more sympathetic understanding of the East by the West.

Thus while training a small army of Chinese in the United States better to understand and appreciate the institutions and ideas of the West, it is incumbent upon us to train at the same time, a small army of Americans in China, better to understand and appreciate the institutions and ideas of the East. We have a nucleus of such an army in the children of American parents resident in the Far East, who are now in special American schools in China and Japan. There are 1,200 American children in these schools, but they are supported entirely, but inadequately, by contributions from parents and other American friends. They have no public tax budgets upon which to draw. They receive no aid from returned Boxer indemnity funds. These boys and girls, when given a good American education here in China or Japan, as supplemented by courses in the history, geography, customs, institutions, and language of China or Japan, will prove assets of incalculable value to the future of America's relations with the nations of Asia. It is from this army that America of the next generation may draw its leaders in diplomacy, in legislation, in trade, in education, in engineering, in missionary activities, and in other useful fields of endeavor in its varied and growing relations with the new world in Asia.

TRAINED MINDS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUNS.

Scrapping battleships without at the same time creating other effective agencies to overcome the difficulties which the battleships are constructed to meet is a dangerous policy. If we neglect to replace our guns with minds trained to meet our international neighbours, with an intelligent appreciation of their viewpoints, we endanger our future, without having the means of protecting ourselves. Our greatest future is on the Pacific. There we shall enjoy our biggest opportunities and be confronted with our gravest responsibilities. Preparedness now consists more in educating Americans to know Asia than in expending further sums in efforts to train Asiatic people to know us. Let us strike a more practical working balance in our philanthropic attitude towards the Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatic nations, as a better safeguard for the future of the Pacific, than under the present one-sided policy.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CHINA.

EXPANSION SINCE 1914.

The commerce of the United States with China, says the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, has made remarkable strides within the past decade. Latest official reports show that United States exports to China in the fiscal year ended with June, 1924, were \$124,436,000, against \$24,925,000 in the fiscal year 1914 which immediately preceded the war.

Prior to the world war a large share of the merchandise imported by China was of European origin, but her takings from the United States increased rapidly as the war progressed, and United States exports to that country advanced from \$24,500,000 in the fiscal year preceding the opening of the world war to \$43,500,000 in 1916, the closing year of the war. The imports from China in the past ten years are \$1,217,000,000, against \$163,857,000 in the ten years preceding the war.

Thus United States trade with China in the decade since the beginning of the world war has exceeded \$2,000,000,000, against but \$257,000,000 in the decade preceding the war. The principal articles exported to China are wheat and flour, tobacco, illuminating oil, copper, cotton, cotton goods, automobiles. The principal imports from China are silk and silk manufactures, tea, wool, hides, bristles, human hair, furs, eggs, egg albumen, jades and Chinese nut oil.

SUPREME COURT.

JUDGMENT IN POSSESSION CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

GOVERNOR'S ORDER COUNTERMANNED.

In the Court of Appeal yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) judgment was given on the appeal, heard on November 17th, on behalf of the tenant of No. 48, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, from a decision of Mr. Justice Dyer Ball who had given the landlord an order for possession.

The appeal was under Section 4 (1) (f) of the Rents Ordinance. The Governor in Council on petition, made an order exempting the house from the provisions of Section 4 (1) (f).

Mr. H. S. Fitzroy represented the tenants and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., with Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., appeared for the respondents.

The Chief Justice said that on June 13th, 1924, Mr. Justice Dyer Ball made an order under Section 4 (1) (f) of the Rents Ordinance No. 22 (1923) for the recovery of possession by the plaintiff of a certain tenement, the ground floor of No. 48, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, which defendants held as monthly tenants under the plaintiff.

A stay of execution for 14 days was granted to defendants, on the ground that the stay was for the purpose of awaiting the judgment of the Full Court in a pending appeal. On June 20th, and therefore, within the period of the stay of execution, the defendants petitioned the Governor in Council to exercise his powers under s. 24 of the Rents Ordinance (1923) and make an order that the provisions of s. 4 (1) (f) of the Ordinance should be applied in the case of the tenement in question in that appeal. This order was published in the *Government Gazette*.

Amended with this order the defendants applied under the provisions of s. 4, sub-section 4, and 5 of the Rents Ordinance to Mr. Justice Dyer Ball, in Chambers, to rescind or vary the order of June 13 for recovery.

In His Lordship's opinion, there were neither expressed words or a plain implication in s. 24 of the Rents Ordinance (1923) that the order in Council made by the Governor, was to direct a person in whose favour an order for recovery of possession had been made under s. 4 (1) (f) of his rights under such an order.

It is further to be noted that Section of the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911, preserves rights which arise under a Repealed Ordinance, unless a contrary intention appears in the Repealing Ordinance.

In his opinion, therefore, the order in Council of July 3rd, 1924, could not be held to affect the rights conferred on the respondents under Mr. Justice Dyer Ball's order of June 13th, 1924, and this appeal would be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Alabaster asked His Lordship to certify for two Counsel, Mr. Potter and himself.

His Lordship: If your clients luxuriated in the employment of two such eminent Counsel, I am afraid they must pay for one of them.

RESTAURANT POSSESSION CASE.

APPEAL AGAINST MR. DYER BALL'S DECISION.

Yesterday before the Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) an interesting case was heard to decide whether a notice was good or bad in which it was stated that a landlord was going to pull down and rebuild the house, whereas he was going to leave the party walls standing.

An appeal was made from Mr. Dyer Ball's decision, by Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacons) appearing for the landlord. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. P. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, Dennis and Bowley) appeared for the tenant company.

The landlord served a notice to quit on the defendants, the Kung Wo Restaurant Company, in respect of the premises occupied by them at West Point—six houses at Nos. 481 to 486A, Queen's Road West. The notice stated that the landlord was going to "pull down and rebuild" but the defendants discovered that the landlord intended to leave the two outer walls standing. On this ground the defendants declined to quit and an action for possession was heard in the Summary Court, when Mr. Justice Dyer Ball decided in favour of the defendants.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Potter said the facts were not disputed. As a matter of fact the landlord could not pull down the party walls because of certain provisions in the Public Health and Building Ordinance. There was no intention to deceive in the notice to quit served. The tenants understood that the old houses were coming down and new ones going up in their place.

Mr. Potter argued on the words "exact nature" required by the Ordinance, and contended that to "pull down and rebuild" was in conformity with that requirement.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

LOCAL SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The work of the Hongkong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the year was reviewed by Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., President, who took the chair at the annual meeting held last evening in the Jardine-Matheson Building.

Sir Henry pointed out that there had been a considerable decrease in cruelty to animals owing to the educational propaganda carried out by the Inspectors of the Society. As they were aware, their object was to educate the Chinese in these matters, and not to prosecute, except in very serious cases.

The other day he was told a very interesting fact which shows that the spirit which started this Society had taken root elsewhere, that there was actually starting in Canton a local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (Heard, hear.)

The lethal chamber had been established, and was now in charge of Mr. Lubatti. As they would see from the annual report, the question of the Dogs' Home had been under consideration, and that it had become necessary during the past year, owing to reclamation work at North Point to close the Dogs' Home in the neighbourhood of Causeway Bay. They had, however, owing to the generosity of the Government, got a site for a new Dogs' Home at Kowloon. The Government had provided temporary quarters as a Dogs' Home. These quarters were by no means ideal, and he believed the Sub-Committee, which had special charge of the Dogs' Home, would shortly be approaching the Government for certain improvements, which would make the Home more suited for the purpose.

On account of the recent rabies scare the Police had been very active gathering in stray dogs, and putting them in the Home, and he had just been informed by Mr. Frost that as a result of the campaign of the Police at Kowloon, it had been found necessary to destroy as many as 120 dogs in the last ten days.

ADDITIONAL HOME FOR DOGS.

Therefore, accommodation in the Dogs' Home had been greatly taxed, and as they would see from the report, they thought the time had come when it would be necessary to start an additional Dogs' Home on the Hongkong side, and he might mention that he had been in communication with the Colonial Secretary, Sir Claud Severn, on the subject of a site, and though nothing had been fixed up at the present, they were in hope that a site would eventually be found in the neighbourhood of East Point.

While he was on the subject of additional Dogs' Homes, which the Committee thought necessary, he would mention that a new Dogs' Home would involve the engagement of a fourth Inspector, and in that connection he would draw their attention to the general accounts attached to the report. He pointed this out with a view to informing those interested in dogs and their welfare, and there were very many in the Colony, that if they started an additional Home, they would in the future need more support from the general public.

He appealed to the public to support them in their work during the next year and join the Society, and to give a special donation as well as the subscription for the purpose of carrying on the work.

The report was ample evidence of the good work that was being done. They were doing a great educational work amongst the Chinese, and were worthy of the support the public could give. The Dogs' Home at Kowloon had been taken over by the Society, and if they got another Home on this side of the Harbour they would have to work that.

He hoped that shortly the new Cruelty to Animals Bill would be ready for presentation to the Legislative Council, and in connection with this Bill he would like to express his great indebtedness for the help he had received from the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, and the Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Dyer Ball.

DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

A sum of \$10,000 had been presented to the Society by Lady Clara Ho Tung and had now been placed on mortgage to constitute an endowment fund, and the Fund was called the Sir Robert Ho Tung Endowment Fund. The Hongkong Jockey Club this year had again repeated their generous gift of \$1,000 to the Society—which continued to receive a sum of \$300 from Mr. M. J. Patell, and their best thanks were due for the donations.

The Government had promised two dollars for every one collected by them in donations, up to a sum of \$5,000 per annum. The Society appreciated this gift on the part of the Government. This was in addition to the gift of a site at Kowloon.

(Continued on next column.)

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

UNITED SERVICES R.C. FINALS.

Slightly marred by an intermittent drizzle, the Finals of the U.S.R.C. Lawn Tennis Handicap Tournament took place yesterday afternoon. The results were as under:—

Men's Singles.—The Rev. N. Evans, w.o. Pay-Lt. Comdr. R. E. Worthington, scratched.

Men's Doubles.—Col. Russell Brown and Capt. West beat Capt. Oxapring and Mr. Hennes, 11-9, 6-2.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss D. A. Peck beat Miss P. Grace, 6-2, 3-6, 14-12.

Ladies' Doubles.—Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Wodehouse beat Miss P. Grace and Lady Stuart Taylor, 7-5, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles were not played.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. "A" v. EAST SURREY REGT.

In this match on the Club ground on Saturday at 2 p.m. the Club "A" XI, will consist of—R. E. A. Webster (capt.), C. Barker, D. Humphreys, Col. E. B. Matthews, G. H. Pacey, Rev. T. B. Powell, Capt. R. F. Walker, F. N. Young, M. M. Maas, J. H. Crutch, and L. P. Ralph.

HONGKONG C.C. "B" v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The Club "B" team in the match against the Civil Service at Happy Valley on Saturday at 2 p.m. will be composed of—R. Hancock (capt.), A. C. I. Bowker, H. J. Armstrong, G. B. Hett, L. D. McNeill, G. E. More, W. W. MacKenzie, D. E. G. Nicholson, H. Owen Hughes, E. F. Stewart, and A. K. MacKenzie.

HONGKONG C.C. 2nd XI. v. POLICE.

In this match to be played at Happy Valley on Saturday at 2 p.m., the Hongkong C.C. will be represented by—R. Macalpine (capt.), M. J. Watson, H. Griffin, H. M. Howell, G. R. Fallick, J. P. Bridger, H. J. Stevenson, C. T. Fowle, R. K. Hepburn, H. Spicer, and J. R. Way.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. RES. v. ST. JOSEPH'S "A."

The following have been selected to play for the Kowloon F.C. Reserves in their 2nd division League match v. St. Joseph's "A." on the Kowloon ground on Saturday (kick-off, 2.30 p.m.):—C. E. Stewart; W. H. Parratt and B. Rasmussen; A. W. Brown (capt.), C. Caville and S. Randle; D. Morris, A. Latham, W. H. Brown, N. Trambitzky and H. Duncan. Reserves: F. W. T. Ross and A. Kirby.

H.K.F.C. RES. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Hongkong Club Reserves in the 2nd Division League fixture with the University on the South China ground at 2.45 p.m. on Saturday:—F. Angus; D. Lyon (capt.) and H. Owick; S. O. Hill, R. Bell and G. Panchon; B. Bell, A. Ferguson, E. Hailton, J. Douglas and J. Dixon. Reserves: K. G. Robertson and C. Conway.

With reference to membership they now had 21 life and 407 ordinary members. During the past year, however, only 279 ordinary members paid their subscriptions, but he hoped that those who had not paid would forward last year's subscription with the one due for next year, to the treasurer.

In concluding, Sir Henry paid a tribute to Mr. B. L. Frost for his work as Secretary during the year.

Sir Henry moved the adoption of the report, and Mr. F. H. Dillon seconded, and the report was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers then took place as follows: President, Mr. B. L. Frost; Vice-President, Mr. A. Stevenson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Frost; Assistant Secretary, Miss C. O. Frost; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. O. Skinner; and the following Committee: Lady Clara Ho Tung, Lady Pollock, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. De Martin, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Quarles Van Ufford, Mrs. P. J. Wodehouse, Mrs. Remington, Mrs. M. K. Lo, Mrs. Hyland, Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sun, Messrs. J. P. Braga, F. H. Dillon, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Ip Lan-chuen, Capt. Oxapring, R.A.V.C., Messrs. A. F. E. Netto, A. Stevenson, and Dr. Williams.

The following names were added: The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kewell, Dr. MacGowan, Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., Mr. Lei Wing Kwong and Mr. P. Talati.

Mr. Silva Netto said he wished to say a few words in appreciation of the services rendered to the Society by Sir Henry Pollock, past President. He did not think they could leave the room without thanking Sir Henry for the great interest he had taken in matters concerning the Society.

Sir Henry thanked Mr. Silva Netto for the kind way he had spoken of his services rendered to the Society. He could see ahead certain work which had made him come to the conclusion that he should relinquish the post of President. As he had been appointed on the Committee, he would attend those meetings on every occasion he could, and he felt they would get on very well in the coming year with Mr. Frost at the head of affairs.

"THE THIEF OF BAGDAD."

CANDID IMPRESSIONS.

(Contributed.)

So much has been written about this film that there may perhaps be some interest in the candid impressions of one who is neither a fan nor an anti-fan, neither an enthusiast nor a cynic.

The besetting sin of the cinema is, I suppose, vulgarity. If we merely laugh at *Punch's* phrasal which avoided the guns of the profiteers but atoned a champagne cork at their luncheon, it is hard to repress a shudder when we are told the exact cost of the jewels worn in a film or given intimate glimpses of life as it is interpreted at Hollywood. That there is a danger of this vulgarity infecting other arts is manifested by the recent Gail-Curci affair in London, where the owner of a fair-to-good voice by judicious advertisement obtained a triumph almost as great as Jackie Coogan's.

For this reason it was something of a dampener when the "Thief of Bagdad" opened with page after page of the names of the various hangers-on who had done their bit. Amid the welter I caught the name of Knobloch and had a fleeting hope that the letter-press, or whatever it is called, would be grammatical and possibly less fatuous than usual. But I do not think "Yourself hath said it" is English; and I am quite positive that "O Believers, I tell thee" is not. Apart from a multitude of similar pseudo-archaisms, the written word is deplorably sloppy. The *motif* of pleasure must be earned, and is hardly worth the emphasis it receives, and will not bear close analysis. "Stealing is bad and work is good" is comprehensible, and I suppose this is what is intended. The music, again, is commonplace for the most part. Where a composer sets himself to depict every phase of a film that lasts about three hours he is bound to spend much of his time vamping. The "Robin Hood" music was greatly superior, being simpler and less pretentious. The Oriental themes are almost as bad as "Chu Chin Chow," but, of course, even Debussy was buffed to some extent in attempting to harmonise a five-note scale.

THE FILM ITSELF.

As to the film itself, much the best part seems to me to be the purely fairy-tale. All the rival princes had delightful adventures and a word of especial praise is due to the sampans and the fisherman and the general *miscellaneous* of the Island of Wak. The hero's own escapades are also excellent, especially his realistic glide at the bottom of the sea. I was glad when he showed us his fine teeth there and did not stick to the realism of a submerged human being. Even the slow-motion amble of the winged rob, which raised such mirth in England, appealed to me. It would have been good to get a closer view of the ladies who failed to lure the hero—were they mermaids or sirens? That glance of his at his betrothed which kept him straight was very characteristic and Y.M.C.A. I cannot help preferring the methods of Odysseus.

But Bagdad was absurd—pure unimaginative Hollywood. A mosque is not a Baptist chapel (incidentally, even a thief should take his shoes off there). Nor is there any equivalent in Islam of the Community Pastor whom we saw setting the erring thief on the right road. And I am sure there are no Tudor arches in Bagdad, though I have never been there. Had the scenery been less pretentious we could have imagined more; but the manifest cardboard everywhere prevented this. This destruction of the imagination seems the worst feature of the cinema. When you say "This chair is a boat" you at once rise to the level of the Shakespearean stage and of children in a nursery. If this is impossible on the films it is at least desirable to aim at creating an "atmosphere" rather than at bludgeoning the senses with realism.

The treatment of the women folk was thoroughly U.S.A., and I only hope no Moslems have been shocked at it. The heroine's veil was a mere ornament. And the very inadequately clad "Mingol" servant was a Mack Sennett bather in all but environment. A strong dose of Meredith's "Shaving of Shagpat" should have been administered to all the actors and hangers-on.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE MASSES. Meanwhile at another place there was being shown a really good film—"The Golden Snare." Firstly, it is written round a first-rate book of adventure; secondly, the atmosphere of the frozen North is remarkably maintained; and, thirdly, there is a fine bit of character study—the exiled, half-mad murderer with his passion for a woman's hair and for nothing else.

Doug, himself is excellent—that "Kruschen feeling" personified. Faced with the alternatives of descending the three last steps of a flight or vaulting the balustrade, there is never a moment's doubt which he will choose; and his loose-trousered glide is inimitable.

You will see his counterparts any day at the Chinese Recreation Ground along Hollywood Road; which is only to say that he lives the part. Nor was there any bad acting by any of the other principals. Some man-power was wasted in the final act, but if America solves its unemployment problem by subsequently collecting \$2 from each of us I suppose we can't grumble.

The only excuse for these rambling remarks is a somewhat ecstatic leading article on the subject in a contemporary, containing, by the way, a definition of beauty which deserves framing though it does not quite tally with the last lines of the "Ode to a Grecian Urn." Perhaps its writer may be considered as a candidate for the O.B.I. in Saturday's honours list; his only rival (unless it be the same person) is the leader-writer in the same paper, who suggested the other day that the remark of one of our judges: "The quality of mercy is not strained; it drops like the gentle dew from Heaven" was an original one. Who says that Hongkong lacks amusements for the masses?

Christmas Suggestions

SUITABLE GIFTS FOR YOUR MEN FRIENDS

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
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If you are contemplating a journey or not you are invited to call and inspect them.



Price from \$110.00 to \$195.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

OWING to the Death of Sir EDWARD SASSOON, Bart., This Office will be CLOSED TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 5TH DECEMBER, 1924.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have THIS DAY established Ourselves as Stock, Share and General Brokers under the Firm Name of "HODGSON and HARRIMAN" with Offices situated in the Bank of China Building, Tor Floor.

P. M. HODGSON,
G. A. HARRIMAN,
Members, Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association.
Hongkong, December 4th, 1924. [1566]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 8, Cross Street, Building, 2nd Floor, Victoria, Hongkong, on the 20th DECEMBER, 1924, at 11.30 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September, 1924, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 6th DECEMBER, 1924, until SATURDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, 1924, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [1561]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

"ST. ANDREW'S" v. "ST. GEORGE'S" GOLF MATCH AT FANLING ON SUNDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

INTENDING COMPETITORS are Requested to Enter their Names on Lists posted at FANLING, HONGKONG CLUB, or ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

Entries Close on 21st INSTANT.
A. BITCHIE, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1924. [1563]

SHAMHEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (Barrister Concession.)

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the Supply of the following—

- (1)—One (1) Hand drawn Motor Fire Engine capable of delivering 150 English Gallons of Water per minute. Pump to throw two (2) jets to a vertical height of 75 to 80 feet with 2 1/2 inch internal Diameter Hose and 3/4 inch nozzle at an average pressure of 150 pounds per square inch. Pump and Motor to be mounted on Carriage having Steel Springs and Steel Wheels with either solid Rubber or Pneumatic Tyres. To be complete with necessary Fuel Tank, Water Tank, 25 feet of Section Hose, Section Hose, all necessary Tools and Accessories.
- (2)—Twenty-eight (28) lengths of 3/4 inch internal Diameter Canvas Fire Hose to suit above-mentioned pressure, in lengths of Fifty (50) feet.
- (3)—Seventy (70) Automatic Couplings for Hose, 1 1/2 inch which are to be fitted to the 3/4 inch lengths of Hose. Six (6) Nozzles to suit Hose Couplings, 3/4 inch. Two (2) Copper Jet Pipe complete. Two (2) Two-way Connections.
- (4)—Two (2) Light Hose Reels for Fire Hose mounted on either steel or Wood Wheels Rubber Tyred, with Springs, Accessories and Tool Box.
- (5)—One (1) Chemical Fire Extinguisher of about 35 to 40 gallon capacity, mounted on Wheels and having about 300 feet of Hose, about 3/4 inch diameter, with the usual Nozzle and Shut Off.

Price for Delivery at the Fire Station Shamheeh.

Tenders should be Sealed and Marked "FIRE DEPARTMENT" and delivered at the Council Room, Barrister Concession, Shamheeh, Canton, on or before SATURDAY, 20th INSTANT.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the Lowest or any Tender and Reserves to itself the right to accept the whole or part of any Tender. Neither does the Council bind itself to pay any expenses which the Tenderers may have incurred in tendering.

(Signed) CHAS. E. WATSON, Secretary.
Council Room, Shamheeh, 2nd December, 1924. [1562]

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "ROSANDRA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that their cargoes are being loaded at their wharves in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before departure. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th instant, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOWDALL.

No Fire Insurance will be concerned by Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1924. [1559]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

I beg to state that On and After 1st DECEMBER, 1924, My Office will be on 5th Floor, PEPPER BUILDING, No. 12, PRINCE STREET. Tel. C. 4667, O. 4803.

A. W. GRAHAM-BROWN, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), Architect & Surveyor.

1547

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

WE beg to give Notice that A Call of \$2.00 Per Share has been made upon All Members holding Shares upon which only \$4.00 has been paid, and that the Same will be Payable to the Bankers of the Company, THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong, on or before the 10th JANUARY, 1925.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1924. [1552]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

ON and After 1st DECEMBER, 1924, Our Address will be as follows—
NEW P. & O. BUILDING.
1531

NOTICE.

SCRIP. No. 7896

100 SHARES IN THE

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 18544/83, 37569/83, 4192/84, 55627/83, 5858/83, 52381/80, 51667/74, 55685/84.

IN THE NAME OF MR. NG CHEUNG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned Scrip, the property of Mr. A. A. LOPES, of ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Hongkong, Sharebroker, has been obtained from him by false pretences and that any Person to whom the same is offered for Purchase should before purchasing the same A. Once communicate with Mr. A. A. LOPES at his Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, or at his Residence, No. 3, EAST BUILDING, Kowloon. Dated the 27th day of November, 1924.
A. A. LOPES.

FOR ATTENTION OF MASTERS OF NORTH-BOUND STEAMERS.

A S. During the North-East Monsoon there is always a possibility of North-bound Steamers Running Short

OF BUNKER COAL.

This is to Inform You that TAIT & CO., AMOY (A Well-protected Port with Good Anchorage) have Stocks of

GOOD JAPANESE BUNKER COALS

AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Wireless Messages via Hongkong or Formosa are Re-transmitted by the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., and a Wire to "TAIT" or "COALBUNKER" AMOY, will Receive their Prompt Attention.
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code used. [1437]

TO LET.

"A VA HOUSE," No. 1, MAY ROAD, From 15th MARCH, 1925. Furnished Seven-roomed House, 4 Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Tennis Court, and Garden.

Apply to—
ARBATON V. APCAR, Prince's Building.

1519

TO LET.

SPACIOUS OFFICES in POWELL'S BUILDING, 12, DES VOGES ROAD (Central Position). Vacant: JANUARY 1st, 1925.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
W. POWELL, Ltd. [1521]

TO LET.

TO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 14/16, PRINCE STREET.

Apply—
"PROPERTY OFFICE," JAMES, MATTHEW & CO., LTD. [1195]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION Apply—
LINDSAY & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [1309]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—X, Y, Z, 39, 40, 51, 880, 978, 1890.

FOR SALE—DODGE 5-SEATER. Apply—
Commonwealth's Office, Royal Naval Dockyard. [57]

BRITISH ACCOUNTANT WANTS WORK. Seven Years' Experience Auditing, Foreign Exchange and General Accounting. Write Box No. 56, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [56]

FOR SALE—Victoria Island, British Columbia. Desirable BUILDING PLOTS for Residential Houses—City and Country; also Farm Lots. Apply—Box No. 55, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [55]

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S

THE TOUCHSTONE OF QUALITY

Good whisky, like fine wit, pleases subtly. There is pleasure in its charm, never hurting and never ungenerous. Appreciation of humour is a great asset to happiness and so is appreciation of the very Touchstone of Quality in whisky.

DEWAR'S.

"White Label" and "Victoria Vat."

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong Office: 14, Charter Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 5TH, 1924.

RUSSIAN TREATY-MAKING WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.

Russia has not been very successful so far in her efforts to re-establish Treaty relations with the Powers. Even in China, though a "Preliminary Agreement" was successfully negotiated, and, after much delay, duly signed in the month of March last, the Conference for the purpose of concluding detailed arrangements with a view to drawing up a Commercial Treaty has not yet been convened, though it was stipulated that the Conference would be convened within one month from the date of signing the Preliminary Agreement.

The political instability at Peking in recent months is, perhaps, a sufficient explanation of China's failure to fulfil the obligation. Incidentally, this is probably a subject on which the Soviet Ambassador at Peking has views which can hardly be reconciled with his attitude towards the other Foreign Powers who complain of China's growing disregard of her Treaty obligations.

The Russian negotiations with Japan still hang fire also. According to the Soviet news agency in Peking "while the principal questions at issue before the opening of the parity were those of the old debts and the Nikolaievsk affair [a massacre of Japanese], to-day Japan has suddenly linked the fate of friendship with the Soviet Government with the question of Saghalien oil."

It would appear to be true that substantial agreement has been reached on all questions save this one of the oil concessions, and possibly also the Nikolaievsk outrage. In regard to the latter question Russia is willing to make an apology for the outrage, but demands that Japan shall also agree to express regrets if it becomes

clear, later, that the Japanese were responsible, as the Russians allege, for similar incidents during the operations of Japanese troops in Siberia. In regard to Saghalien, Russia requires that Japan shall withdraw her troops from the northern half of that island within two weeks after the Agreement comes into force.

Japan does not profess to want the island; and, indeed, there are international reasons why no such professions should be made, for the United States Government in 1921 mildly protested to Japan against her continued occupation of the strategic centres of Eastern Siberia; intimated that the United States could not recognise as valid any claims or titles arising out of that occupation or control, nor acquiesce in any action taken by the Government of Japan which might impair existing treaty rights or the political or territorial integrity of Russia; and finally the United States Government reiterated the hope that Japan would find it possible to carry out within the near future her expressed intention of at last terminating the Siberian expedition, and of restoring Saghalien to the Russian people.

Japan has since evacuated the territory she temporarily controlled in Eastern Siberia, but retains her occupation of the northern half of Saghalien. She is now, apparently, prepared to abandon this territory on condition that she is granted 60 per cent. of the oil resources in the territory in which Japanese interests are already engaged, and also the same percentage in a much larger area; extending over a thousand versts, which has yet to be exploited. Russia is willing to allow Japan 40 per cent. in the smaller concession, and is also prepared to grant the same percentage in respect of the larger area desired, but limits this concession to five years. The Soviet news agency in Peking represents that the Japanese Naval Ministry, which is interested in ensuring oil supplies for the fleet, considers the Soviet offer acceptable and is pressing the Government to sign the agreement, while on the other hand private interests are urging the Government to adhere to its demands for 60 per cent.

Whether it is a fact that the Japanese Admiralty considers 40 per cent. acceptable we do not know, but the Government's demand is still for 60 per cent., and the "decisive development in the Soviet-Japanese negotiations," which the Soviet news agency led the public to expect three weeks ago, has not yet arrived.

The members of the Victoria Recreation Club are having a dance to-morrow night.

A dinner was given last night at the Yacht Club to Commodore Grace, who is shortly leaving the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Miss Joyce Holyoak left on the *Empress of Australia* on a visit to Shanghai and will return on the *Hector* on the 15th inst.

Run over by her own truck coming down Morrison Hill Gap on Wednesday, a coolie woman was found to be dead on arrival at the Government Civil Hospital.

Sir Henry Gollan, the Chief Justice, left on the *Empress of Australia* for Shanghai to sit in an appeal case. He returns on the Blue Funnel liner *Hector* on the 15th instant.

Of six defendants who appeared at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, charged with running a lottery at a house in Jervois Street, one was fined \$500 and the rest discharged.

The Marine Detachment of the H.M.S. *Dionide*, who have been policing the outskirts of Shanghai during the recent trouble there, are expected to return to-day on the H.M.S. *Ambrun*.

Mr. Bertram Giles, who has been acting as Consul-General at Canton during the absence on leave of Sir James Jamieson, left Hongkong, accompanied by Mrs. Giles, on the *Empress of Australia*.

For stowing away on board the s.s. *President Jackson* from Manila, two Filipinos were yesterday sentenced to one month's hard labour each by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy.

Miss Wong Yin Hoong, of No. 21, Old Bailey, has reported to the police that a diamond ring, valued at \$800, which she placed on a washstand while washing her hands in a Chinese restaurant has been stolen.

Just missing the Yaumati ferry boat on Wednesday, a Chinese tried to gain the vessel's deck by jumping. Failing, he was severely injured in the legs, and is now an inmate of the Government Civil Hospital.

Another European lady who has been robbed in the street is Miss Patterson of the "Home for the Blind at Kowloon City. She was walking in Wellington Street on Wednesday, when a pickpocket abstracted a watch from her hand-bag without her knowledge.

Before a District Court Martial held at Murray Barracks yesterday, Private E. V. Woodyard, of the 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment, was found guilty of striking a superior officer. Sentence will be promulgated in due course.

A posthumous anniversary was held at the Man Kwok Restaurant, West Point, last night, by the descendants of the oldest family of Hongkong to celebrate the occasion of the late Hon. Mr. Wong's Shing's 101 birthday. It will be remembered by old residents of the Colony that the late Hon. Mr. Wong Shing was the first Chinese member of the Legislative Council and was one of the founders of the Tung Wah Hospital and Po Leung Kook. During his life-time Mr. Wong Shing was very popular amongst his colleagues and friends. The happy party, composed of 54 of his direct male and 50 female descendants, spent a most enjoyable evening together with a number of relatives and friends. Communicated.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has agreed to a revision of the telephone subscriptions from January 1st next as follows:—(1) Rates for residential telephones to be increased from Tls. 45 to Tls. 52 per annum; (2) Rates for business telephones to be increased from Tls. 65 to Tls. 78 per annum; (3) 70/100 Line switchboards to be increased in rental to Tls. 100 and Tls. 150 per annum respectively; (4) All restaurants, clubs, hotels, tea shops, etc., to be placed on the message rate basis instead of, as at present, the flat rate, the charges to be as specified in the letter from the Company proposing the revision.

News was received by cable yesterday of the death in London of Sir Edward Elias Sassoon, Bart., formerly the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. The late baronet was the father of the late Mr. Hector Sassoon, who, for a few years before his death in London this year, was in charge of the firm's interests in Hongkong. The late Sir Edward Sassoon was himself head of the firm in Hongkong in the early eighties. He retired from the firm when it was converted into a limited liability company, a few years ago. Sir Edward succeeded his brother in the baronetcy in 1916. The present head of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., namely, Captain Ellice Victor Sassoon, formerly of the R.A.F., succeeds to the title. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased baronet, the local office of the Company will be closed to-day. The late baronet was 71 years of age.

ST. JOAN.

A.D.C.'S FORTHCOMING PRODUCTION.

Booking for the A.D.C.'s production of Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan," under the personal direction of Mr. W. Sinclair, opens at the Anderson Music Store on Monday, the 15th inst. at 9 a.m. "St. Joan," which is a chronicle play in six scenes and an epilogue, is rightly described as "the most brilliant drama of the century" and is also a great historical pageant. It will be found to be the A.D.C.'s most ambitious production and a play which certainly should not be missed. The evening performances will commence at 8 p.m. sharp, the matinee at 4.30 p.m.

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ST. JOAN.

YING WAH GIRLS' SCHOOL.

SALE OF WORK OPENED BY LADY SEVERN.

There was a large and attractive display of all kinds of goods at a sale of work held at the Union Church yesterday afternoon, in aid of the Ying Wah Girls' School and the London Missionary Society.

In connection with the Missionary Society it is proposed to erect a new school building in Bonham Road, the site for which has been given by the Society. The site is valued at half a million dollars, and it is estimated that \$100,000 will be required for the new school, of which sum the Government has promised half.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macconnachie, who presided at the sale, said that there was many educational institutions in Hongkong, but he did not think there was one that had a better claim for assistance than the Ying Wah School. He paid a tribute to the work of Miss Helen Davis, the manageress of the School, for the way she laboured in the interests of her pupils.

The institution had extended of late years, and now it was found necessary to build new premises. New premises in Hongkong were an expensive item. Already \$20,000 had been spent in preparing the ground, and \$100,000 was needed. He did not know how much they would collect that afternoon, but he hoped that their contribution would be something which would justify the effort.

The sale was brought about by the ladies of the Union Church and the ladies of the Congregational Church in Kowloon. A year ago they were somewhat in trouble over the building of a Chinese school in their vicinity, and the impression that seemed to have got about was that they, as a Congregational Church, were unfriendly to a Chinese school. This effort he hoped would go to show that they had nothing else but goodwill towards Chinese schools.

Lady Severn, who opened the sale, said that the chairman had said what there was to be said about the nature and object of the sale. She went through a Girls' School a year and a half ago and found it very interesting. She hoped the sale would be a great success, and would help in no small way the fund for the building of the new school.

The various stalls were in charge of the following ladies:—
General Stall—Messdames Hamilton, Milne, Gerrard, Craig, Cubey, Dalgetty, and Glyn.
Refreshment Stall—Messdames Mitchell, Muir, Horn, Thorburn, Drummond, Price and McMurray.
Children's Stall and Bran Tub—Messdames Macconnachie, Purves, Collett, Blair, Ironside and B. Brown.
Sweet Stall—Miss Annie Miller, Miss Phyllis Brown.
School Stall—Miss Davis.

Mrs. J. B. Ross was the hon. treasurer and Mrs. MacKenzie hon. secretary.

EXPENSIVE MEDALLION.

CHINESE WHO TOOK IT GOES TO GAOL.

A Chinese thief appeared before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Central Magistracy yesterday on two charges.

In the first case it was alleged that he stole a fox fur belonging to Mrs. Crawford, and in the second he was charged with stealing a gold medallion belonging to Mr. R. J. Brown.

On the latter charged he was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour, and the other count was put back for the evidence of Mrs. Crawford.

BIG OPIUM FINE.

MAGISTRATE'S CONSIDERATION FOR WOMAN OFFENDER.

A fine of \$2,400 was imposed by Mr. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on a Chinese woman convicted of the unlawful possession of 120 taels of raw opium.

In fixing the alternative term of hard labour at six months, His Worship observed that but for the defendant's sex it would have been a year.

DISCOVERY OF ARMS.

ORDER FOR CONFISCATION.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy made a confiscation order yesterday in respect of 33 automatic pistols, 5 Mauser pistols and 5,000 rounds of ammunition, found on board the s.s. *Rosandra* and unclaimed.

A similar order was made in connection with five cases of empty cartridge-cases which was discovered on November 14th, in the No. 1 hold of the s.s. *Pharanga*.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECONSTRUCTING EUROPE.

NEW LOAN FOR GREEK SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, December 4th.

Underwriting arrangements are proceeding for another European reconstruction loan of nearly £12,500,000 under the auspices of the League of Nations for the purpose of the re-settlement of Greek refugees. £7,500,000 will be issued in London, £3,500,000 in Greece and the remainder in America. The issue price will be 88 and the interest at the rate of 7 per cent., redeemable within 40 years.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, December 4th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain departed for Paris from Victoria this morning en route for Rome.

EX-FRENCH SPY.

RETURN TO PARIS CREATES SENSATION.

PARIS, December 4th.

The latest sensation in Paris is the return of the ex-Captain Sadoul, a French communist who was sentenced to death in 1919 on a charge of divulging intelligence to the enemy. He is now a naturalised Russian.

Let *Petit Parisien* says that Sadoul is attached to the Soviet Embassy, which the French police are watching with the intention of arresting him immediately he emerges; but *Le Journal* and *Le Matin* are informed that Sadoul is not at the Embassy, which told them that the Russians are scrupulously adhering to their promise not to interfere with French domestic affairs. *Le Matin* says Sadoul is not hiding but returned expressly to contest the sentence of death passed on him.

LATER.

Sadoul has been arrested in a lawyer's office.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

PARIS, December 4th.

M. Krassin, the new Soviet Ambassador, has arrived from Berlin.

FRENCH COAL OUTPUT.

PARIS, December 4th.

The output of the French coal mines in October 1924 amounted to 4,163,516 tons against 3,897,378 tons in the previous month.—Havas.

SPANIARDS IN MOROCCO.

RUMOURS OF LOSSES NEAR TETUAN.

GIBRALTAR, December 4th.

Disquieting rumours from Morocco include a reliable report that the Spaniards have been compelled to abandon the post at Rio Martin, near Tetuan.

ARMS TRAFFIC TREATY.

DUTCH TO JOIN DISCUSSIONS.

THE HAGUE, December 4th.

The Government has accepted the invitation of the League of Nations to participate in a conference next spring to discuss a draft treaty for the supervision of international traffic in arms and munitions.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M.C.C. AT BRISBANE.

BRISBANE, December 4th.

In pleasant weather and on a perfect wicket 3,000 spectators watched an Australian eleven compile 299 for five wickets against the M.C.C. Ponsford made 81, Hendry 68 and O'Connor 50.

EARLIER CABLES.
FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE.
AGREEMENT EVENTUALLY REACHED.

GENEVA, December 3rd.

The first Opium Conference to-day approved the revised draft agreement, clause six of which led to the Anglo-Japanese differences.

It now reads: "The export of raw or prepared opium from any territory into which opium is imported for the purpose of smoking shall be prohibited. The transit or transshipment of prepared opium shall be prohibited. The transit or transshipment of raw opium consigned to a destination outside the said territory shall also be prohibited, unless an importation certificate, acceptable as affording sufficient guarantees against the possibility of illegitimate use, is produced by the Government of the importing country."

CHINA OBJECTIONS.

The conference proceeded to discuss the terms of the protocol annexed to the agreement, as regards smuggling, to which Dr. Alfred Sze (China) objected. The discussion was ultimately adjourned, principally because of the objection of the Chinese delegation to the present working of the clause dealing with difficulties as regards the application of measures decreed "in countries where the contraband trade equals or even surpasses in extent the legitimate trade." Although not specifically mentioned, China is one of those countries, hence Dr. Sze's objection.

The date of the next meeting of the conference has not yet been fixed.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING DISPUTE.

COMPANIES APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

MELBOURNE, December 3rd.

According to the *Herald* Mr. Bruce has telegraphed to the West Australian Premier urging him to provide protection for Commonwealth officers engaged in essential services at Fremantle, which is now blockaded by the trade unionists. Shipowners in an interview with Mr. Bruce laid stress on the seriousness of the strike. Mr. Bruce did not indicate what steps the Government would take.

Overseas shipping companies are seeking a High Court injunction to restrain the Melbourne Waterside Workers' Federation from continuing their overtime strike, and similar action is being taken at Sydney.

CANCELED SAILINGS.

LATER.

The shipping companies have cancelled their sailings to West Australia.

PERTH, December 3rd.

The West Australian Government indignantly deny the report, mentioned yesterday, that the Labour leader, Mr. Walsh has been invited to visit West Australia.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

LEAGUE NOT CONCERNED.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a speech in London on the eve of his departure for Rome, expressed the opinion that it was quite clear that what had occurred in Egypt does not come within the provisions of the Covenant which would invite or suggest interference by the League, but respect and regard for the League would induce him to give the Council any desired information as regards what had occurred or the reasons for the policy pursued by the Government.

NO ILL-FEELING.

He contended that we had not seized upon the murder of an individual to make a series of claims not connected with the murder, and without justification. He hoped that when the present difficulties were resolved we would resume friendly relations with the Egyptian Government, and retain the minimum of interference with Egyptian independence.

MURDERERS STILL AT LARGE.

It is stated that except for the Donatists, all the persons arrested in connection with the murder of the Sirdar have been confronted with eyewitnesses of the crime, who failed to identify any one.

THE MYSTERIOUS "MR. A." IDENTIFIED AS RAJPUT PRINCE.

LONDON, December 3rd.

It is now permitted to state that "Mr. A.," of Midland Bank case fame, is Sir Hari Singh, a nephew of the Maharaja of Kashmir.

CORNWALL TO THE CAPE. DIRECT WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

CAPE TOWN, December 3rd.

Direct wireless communication between Poldhu (Cornwall) and the South African receiving station at Milnerton, established at 12.5 this morning, Milnerton receiving a message from Sir E. Walton, the South African High Commissioner in London, to Mr. Hertog.

THE REVAL RIOTS.

MORE EXECUTIONS.

RAWAL, December 3rd.

Seven more insurgents out of the seventeen court-martialled for being concerned in the revolt on December 1st, have been executed.

RINA, December 3rd.

Ten more Communists have been court-martialled and shot at Reval.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY.

PRESIDENT'S GENERAL OUTLINE.

WASHINGTON, December 3rd.

President Coolidge in his annual message to Congress reiterated America's opposition to joining the League of Nations, but favoured participation in the permanent Court of International Justice.

He urged officials and citizens alike to support the Dawes plan for the settlement of Europe.

The President reaffirmed his opposition to cancellation of war debts.

WORLD ARMAMENTS.

He expected to approach the other Powers for a further conference on the reduction of world armaments, as soon as the carrying out of the present reparations plan had been settled. The policy in Europe created a favourable opportunity, but it would be necessary to await the result of the proposed European conference.

He would not wish to propose, or have representatives attend, a conference which could contemplate commitments opposed to freedom of action, which "we desire to maintain unimpaired, and with respect to our purely domestic policies."

As regards naval policy, he favoured "constantly working towards the full treaty strength of the navy."

TO "HUMANISE" IMMIGRATION LAW.

He said he would like to see the immigration law made a little more human, in order to permit those already in America to secure the admission of their families.

DO COWS ADULTERATE?

There are always two dramatic possibilities about a court of law—a thoroughly good conviction and a thoroughly good defence. Perhaps the thoroughly good defence is really the more exciting because it is the more unusual. One of these rarer situations was revealed at the Barnmouth Police Court when a case of the alleged sale of adulterated milk was withdrawn. One sample of milk had been taken and it was below the standard. But the farmer who lay under suspicion then had the same cow milked in the presence of the police and a second sample was taken under the very scrutiny of the law. It proved to be worse than the first sample. Were the law as unyielding as the ecclesiastical authorities of the Middle Ages, who once or twice solemnly tried—and condemned—animals for witchcraft and demonic possession, doubtless the correct procedure at Barnmouth would then have been to put the cow in the dock and charge it under the Food and Drugs Act with failure to produce an article "of the nature, substance, and quality demanded." A more sober age has, however, ruled out this picturesque possibility; so the cow being at the bottom of the trouble, the case against the man, lapsed. It is worth noting that it was not always so. The earlier implication for milk was when a purchaser asked for milk he meant milk of the legal standard, and between then the farmer and cow were bound to supply it. But an important King's Bench decision in 1816 laid it down that milk was genuine if sold as it came from the cow, and that ruling clearly covered the Barnmouth farmer. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that he will give that particularly animal a rest for a time and refrain from dispensing inadequate fluid to his customers. With a little assistance from the King's Bench he has the air at the moment of driving, in not exactly a coach and four, at one with a cow and dunn through an Act of Parliament.—Z.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

REPORTED FLIGHT OF WU PEI FU.

HANKOW, December 4th.

The *Post* learns that Marshal Wu Pei Fu fled from Loyang on Monday as a result of an ultimatum from the Shensi commander, followed by a mutiny of his own bodyguard. The latter have turned *cui fei* (brigands).

Wu Pei Fu was travelling to Hankow but returned to Chengchow on receipt of a telegram from General Hsiao Yao Nan.

MARSHAL WU "RESTING INDEFINITELY."

Reuter learns from official sources that Hsiao Yao Nan telegraphed to Marshal Wu Pei Fu advising his retirement in view of the present situation. Wu Pei Fu has replied to the effect that he is doing so and is resting indefinitely at Sinyungchow.

The *Post* learns that Wu Pei Fu arrived at Sinyungchow early this morning. General Chang Fu Lai's 24th division is reported to have blown up the Yellow River bridge at 9.30 on the 3rd instant.

DE. SUN IN TIENTSIN.

LOCATED IN JAPANESE CONCESSION.

TIENTSIN, December 4th.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has arrived and taken up his headquarters in the Japanese Concession. He is expected to leave for Peking in two or three days' time.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."] THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

EXPLANATIONS OF CHANG TSO LIN'S DEPARTURE.

PEKING, December 3rd.

The latest information throws but little light on the circumstances leading to Chang Tso Lin's departure.

Chang Tso Lin had on several occasions expressed his intention to return to Manchuria as soon as possible, but with the exception of Tuan Chi Jui and a few other intimates, his departure, which might aptly be termed a flight, came as a complete surprise. The Legations and the various Chinese official departments knowing nothing of it until afterwards.

Well-informed Chinese incline to the view that a variety of causes contributed, including (1) Tuan Chi Jui's policy, that his former pupils who had returned to his banner after warfare should not be turned out; (2) Feng Yu Hsiang's truculence and Chang Tso Lin's fear of personal danger; (3) Tuan Chi Jui's allotment of important posts to the Anfu faction and the discontent of the Fengtien Generals, who expected to secure these posts; (4) Tuan Chi Jui's endorsement of the armistice between Wu Pei Fu and Hu Ching Yi, which Chang Tso Lin disliked; and (5) the impending arrival of Sun Yat Sen, which was expected to give an impetus to the Bolshevik movement, coupled with Tuan Chi Jui's disposition to secure a compromise between all parties, whereas Chang Tso Lin was not inclined to a compromise with Communists.

CHANG TSO IMPATIENT.

While well-informed people consider that each of the foregoing may have been a contributing factor, they assert that Chang Tso Lin's impatience at the slow progress was probably the main cause, for Chang Tso Lin has been a despot in Manchuria so long that he now finds difficulty in submitting to opposition of his views, which Tuan Chi Jui's plans presented. In other words, Chang Tso Lin is a man of action, and Tuan Chi Jui is an astute politician endeavouring to win over his opponents, to whom Chang Tso Lin is not inclined to truckle. In these circumstances, it was not difficult for Chang Tso Lin and Tuan Chi Jui to agree regarding the former's withdrawal, leaving Tuan Chi Jui to work out his own scheme. Most of the Legations consider that Chang Tso Lin was very wise in getting out, for he obviously was chafing at the roundabout methods employed, and also because he was in the position of having surrendered the commanding military position which he recently won. Many Chinese share this view, and assert that they are waiting to see whether Chang Tso Lin will remain at Tientsin until Tuan Chi Jui is established, and also whether Feng Yu Hsiang will fulfil his promise to leave China. They are willing to suspend judgment in the meanwhile, but as either of these contingencies fails to materialise, the situation must be considered deplorable.

BREAK BETWEEN LEADERS.

The *North-China Standard* says that since Tuan Chi Jui's arrival in Peking, the situation has taken a sinister aspect, and instead of resulting in consolidation there has been a break between the three most important persons in China, whose differences of opinion have proved irreconcilable.

The first to show a grudge was Feng Yu Hsiang, who left Peking shortly after Chang Tso Lin's arrival.

(Continued on next Column.)

CHINESE WARFARE. CHINESE GENERAL FIRST AND FOREMOST AN INTRIGUER.

The Chinese way of warfare provides the world with a good deal of amusement. Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby, a well-known student, writes on the subject in the *China Journal of Science and Arts* as follows:—

"Generals that keep well off the field of battle, and even direct proceedings from the safe shelter of some European settlement or concession (where, thanks to foreign treaties, extrajurisdictional rights hold sway and they cannot be taken by their victorious compatriots); colonels who are shot because their men looted, when there was as much chance of stopping them as of stemming their panic-stricken flight from the field; soldiers with umbrellas and straw sandals, squatting by the roadside sipping the eternal tea; ammunition loosed off from the hip as fast as rifle can be loaded, with the marksman (sic) well under cover and making no attempt at aiming at a target, blissfully careless, whether there be a target or not; bombing from an altitude of 8,000 feet; and a complete cessation of hostilities when rain falls—all combine to give the impression that a screaming farce is being enacted, rather than that a whole nation's fate is in the balance."

Could that same observer, however, get one peep behind the scenes he would realise, that, beside the science and art of Chinese war, those of ours pale into insignificance. It is not to the might of armed hosts that your Chinese general trusts to win his war. Your Chinese general is first and foremost a diplomat, an intriguer, a manipulator of human passions on a grand scale, and it is behind the scenes, well away from the field of active strife, that the most important battles are lost and won. Not at the tips of the ill-served guns, or at the point of the rusty bayonet, is the nation's destiny decided, but in the secret chambers of the Field Marshal's safe retreat, where stealthy figures come and go, enormous sums are discussed and treacherous plans and promises made."

GOOD POINTS OF CHINESE METHODS.

Comparing Chinese and Western methods, Mr. Sowerby finds the former the lesser of two evils.

"What wisdom is theirs! How much sounder in the long run to win battles and causes this way than by the disastrous methods adopted by us Westerners, who will throw huge armies into the field, slaughter each other, exhaust our own and each other's resources, and, when we have laid waste half a continent, sit round a table and compile peace treaties that settle nothing. Your Chinese war lord prefers to make his peace treaties first; to spend his money not so much on munitions as on buying over his enemies."

Of course the people pay; but taking it all round, they do not pay anything like the price that we Westerners do for our little wars. Here and there cities are looted by uncontrolled soldiery; while the generals make a practice of leaving war funds upon the citizens of the towns in their respective territories, which at times fall heavily upon those unfortunate enough to live in dispirited ground; but there is no such thing as a permanent income tax raised to proportions that are crippling to every member of the community; there are no such things as the devastated areas of France and Belgium in the recent World War. In the main the country shows but little the effect of its internal strife; the people pursue their ordinary avocations comparatively undisturbed."

A NEW ANAESTHETIC.

DERIVATIVE OF ACETYLENE.

A new anaesthetic has been discovered by Professor Gauss, director of the Women's Department of the State Hospital at Wurzburg, and Professor Wieland, an eminent pharmacologist of Konigsberg. It is formed from pure acetylene, and has, it is stated, the advantage that it has no harmful effect on the patient.

The new anaesthetic is administered in the ordinary way, and patients to whom it is given remain under its influence for a period up to three hours, during which time they have the appearance of being in a natural sleep, and the pulse is quite normal. There are no disquieting after-effects. The anaesthetic has been used in large numbers of serious operations of all kinds with unflinching success.

TUAN CHIE FENG.

The *Peking Leader* thinks that Feng Yu Hsiang ought to leave China as soon as possible and give Tuan Chi Jui a fair chance in the reconstruction.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

RED TYRANNY AT SHUIKWAN.

Conditions in Shuikwán as created by the Bolsheviks appears to be as bad as those in Fatsan, Taiping, Tungkun and other towns in Kwangtung to-day. The Reds now in Shuikwán, a city up the North River, which Dr. Sun had used as the basis of operation against the North—a proposition he has failed to execute—are now subsisting solely on what they can exact from the local populace. They have practically burned all the beds and doors and windows as fuel and are now extorting funds from the helpless people by pressing them into the Red Army in order to relieve them from service by payments in proportion to the standing of the victim and also by imposing a poll tax irrespective of wealth or social standing of the individuals.

THE WUCHOW FIRE.

As practically all business in Wuchow is in the hands of the Cantonese, the great fire there on November 30th is a deadly blow to many in Canton and Fatsan, according to information current in local trade circles. The effects of massacre of merchants in Canton and the heavy fines on the city of Fatsan for its connection with the Volunteer movement, together with the Wuchow fire, are intensifying the present bad times in Canton.

SQUABBLING OVER GAMBLING REVENUES.

The possibility of Dr. Sun Yat Sen returning to Canton after a brief visit to the North, where he is not expected to exert much influence in the re-unification conference, is a subject under general discussion in political circles in Canton. To those near the inner circle, it is not believed that Dr. Sun will return, as his position is getting more unstable daily in this Southern capital. General Hsu Chung-chi, commanding a division of the Reds in Canton, is trying to grab the gambling protection fees from the hands of the Yunnanese who have been handling the matter. To this, the Yunnanese are raising strong objection. Their intention to withdraw from Canton, although announced, has not yet taken effect. General Hsu, thinking that the Yunnanese are really withdrawing, is also trying to take over the gambling fees from the Yunnanese. In the struggle between the Yunnanese and the Cantonese for the gambling fees, gross misunderstandings have taken place, and this may also involve the departure of Mr. Hu Han-min, the acting Generalissimo.

INCITEMENT TO STRIKE.

The Cooks' Union and the Wei Kwan Society, an organisation of clerical forces in Shamen, have so far refused to fall in with the request of the Workers' Conference of the Kwantung to consider another general strike in the foreign concession.

MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

BISHOP SCOTT'S LONG SERVICE.

The North China and Shantung Mission celebrated its jubilee on October 28th, by a meeting in the hall of the Merchant Taylor's School, Charterhouse, Spauld, E.C. A large audience assembled in the Great Hall and the speakers were saluted as they took their places on the platform by a guard of honour of the Merchant Taylor's Cadet Corps. The Bishop of Sheffield (Dr. J. H. Burrows), presided.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by reading a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was unable to attend, in which his Grace said the fifty years of Bishop Scott's missionary leadership in Northern China had covered a period of transition more remarkable, he imagined, than almost any other similar period in any century or any land. His place in history as a great missionary Bishop was assured. The personal affection which he continued to inspire, without impairing his position as a statesman-worker in the mission field. The Prime Minister continued that since he became Archbishop, more than 21 years ago, he had found in Bishop Scott an unfailing counsellor and a wise thinker, with a steady view of things which had been helpful, not in China only, but in all missionary policy of the Church overseas. Things were, he said, and even fundamentally changed by the establishment and growth of the Chinese Church—the Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hui.

The Chairman then read a letter from Bishop Scott, who began his missionary work in Chefoo in 1874. Writing from Peking on September 21st Bishop Scott said that as that day completed his 50 years in China it was a suitable one to write a few words of greeting to the Bishop of Sheffield and all the friends of the North China and Shantung Mission. The present date, said the Bishop, marked the beginning of the work of the Church in the Province of Shantung. Fifty years ago the only settled work of their communion in the six northern provinces of China was that of the C.M.S. in Peking and the neighbourhood, under the supervision of Bishop Russell in Chefoo. At present there were three bishoprics, and only one great province remained without a mission. The American Church, the Canadian Church, the C.M.S., and the S.P.G. had all helped. Addresses on the work of the mission were delivered by the Bishop of North China (the Rev. Dr. F. Norris), Miss Jordan Smith (head of the mission schools in China), the Rev. G. B. Davies (Master of Charterhouse), and Mr. Frank Fletcher (headmaster, Charterhouse School) also spoke. A collection amounting to £219 was made.

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The Union of South Africa is a seat of Western culture and civilisation. Europeans have been settled there for nearly three centuries. It is a country that merits the attention of those Europeans who contemplate leaving the Far East. If they are retiring on pension, there are many pleasant South African towns in which to live. Or if they seek a career, and have a moderate capital there is scope in South Africa for advancement in business.

The climate is good. It is sunny but temperate being either inclement in winter nor oppressive in summer. It is a genial climate in which Europeans, including women and children, thrive without periodically going abroad.

Educational facilities for the young are excellent. The larger towns are up-to-date and well-equipped. There are numerous resorts—mountains, rivers and seashore, for an occasional change. In short, the Union of South Africa is a more than ordinarily attractive country for those who have an assured income or the capital with which to start a career.

A comprehensive official publication on the subject is being issued. It contains, for twenty typical South African towns, specific data about climate, environment, amenities, housing, cost of living, servants, and generally such information as will enable enquirers to judge urban residential conditions in the Union of South Africa. Explanatory publications on farming are also available.

Apply to the Publicity Agent, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

DUKES NEARLY THREE A PENNY. EUROPEAN ARISTOCRATS IN NEW YORK. STRANGE DISCOVERIES.

Princesses, generals, and geniuses, scions of European nobility of various ranks and titles, have descended upon Broadway, New York, in such numbers (says the *Literary Digest*) that the jobs of "extras" in the various theatrical productions have taken on new glamour. Seven dollars a head is considered a fair price for beautiful women and imposing men whose heads were once adorned with royal ornaments. Reports the *New York American*. These "fallen angels" of Europe are now herded into mob scenes as "nobles," "supers," greatly to their benefit, since most of them are "broke," as well as to the benefit of the theatre-goers who like high class backgrounds. If it hadn't been for the arrival on these shores of the Princess Agatha Pennesso, a Rumanian notable, the secret of the latest group of fallen angels might never have been unearthed, says the *American* reporter, who depicts further:

The Princess is young, lovely, and intellectual, and has as much blue blood in her veins as she has ideas in her pretty head. The wife of a distinguished Rumanian Senator, she made a trip to the United States two years ago. Her great passion was to see her native land economically rebuilt, but her patriotism was hampered by personal privations, despite the fact that her husband, Constantin Pennesso, was a Whip of the Liberal party and hailed as a probable Cabinet member.

The Princess, discarding her title, arrived in America simply as "Mme. Paleologue" last autumn, just at the time when Morris Gest, the theatrical impresario, was assembling the popular cast for Max Reinhardt's huge pantomime "The Miracle."

MANY HIGH-BORNS.

For this production a vast number of supernumeraries or "extras" was needed. What Gest and Reinhardt particularly wanted was young and striking-looking ladies—not women—who could put fire and dash into the briefest gestures and convey intense "mob emotion"—for the modest stipend.

So during the months that "The Miracle" thrilled Manhattan with its colour, movement, and lights—real, certified princess—Mme. Paleologue, no less-capped, shouted, and shook a tambourine as a mad, exquisite gipsy. And no one "out front" had the slightest suspicion that this small cog in the gigantic machinery of the play was of the blood royal.

Discovery of the Princess Pennesso in the surging crowds of the spectacle led to the surprise that array of whirling-figures there might be hidden other foreign celebrities, whose stars of fortune had been dimmed by the war and who were mixing with the seven-dollars-a-head mob for obvious reasons.

Quiet inquiries were made—and startling disclosures followed. It was found that one of the most arrestingly beautiful of the unprogrammed maidens was in reality the Princess Manuella Soutzo, whose throbbing soprano lent lustre to certain chants. A granddaughter of the Prince of Valchick, a Rumanian province, Princess Manuella, like the lovely Agatha, had decided to discard her title.

High-born, exotic ladies, bred in luxury's lap, weren't the only living wonders of the play's "extra" list. There were men, too, who had been millionaires, but whom fate had cast ruthlessly into the "super" class, as if cruelly forgetful of their past achievements.

OTHER PATRICIAN FIGURES.

Consider the case of Vladimir Volotsky. Before 1914 he had been a major general in the Russian army, and from Archangel to Odessa he was also famous as the "Milk King of Muscovy." When the Romanoff throne was hacked to shreds the new insurgent Government seized the Volotsky plants, and the General saw his wealth and position crumble. From Petrograd to New York and a minor, though important, job as the burgomaster in the Reinhardt production was a slow step, but one which Volotsky was forced to take.

A similar destiny was that of Captain Boris Sergievsky. Once he was the head of a Russian army aviation corps. Once his coat glistened with medals—the St. George Cross and other jewelled insignia. For the Captain, who also served with the British Royal Air Force, did valiant deeds during the world war. Civil strife in Russia found him actively engaged, and later he became a flying instructor in England, where he remained till the lure of America got into his blood.

There were other patrician and pathetic figures in the "extra" list of "The Miracle." General Nikolaiev, who had threaded his way from the Crimea to the Land of Liberty after terrible experiences in Russia, was a typical one. Yet despite a year in a German prison camp and hair-raising escapes from the Bolsheviks, the General maintained a congenial whole-heartedness during the run of "The Miracle," which made him esteemed by all his fellow-workers.

The Prince of Wales, as president of the British Empire Exhibition, has issued a letter warmly thanking all who have been concerned in the organisation of the Exhibition. He expresses the hope that the Exhibition is only temporarily closed and that "this great picture of Empire will be further used for the work of educating the peoples of the Empire in the greatness of their heritage." He thinks that all will agree that in a very full measure the Exhibition has attained its purpose of helping Imperial trade and of fostering a family within the Empire.

UNDISCOVERED LANDS. WHERE WHITE MEN NEVER SET FOOT.

Even in this twentieth century, there are still tribes of savages who have never been seen by a white man; large tracts of land are still unexplored, and the inhabitants might practise strange customs unparalleled in the world.

To write "Unknown" would have been true a few years ago, of "Darkest Africa," says the *Nile*, adding that it is probably not so now.

But what of South America? The writer asks.

Here is a continent with vast areas still unsurveyed, great tracts of land where, so far as we know, the white man has never set foot, but which we know to be inhabited. Of all the Republics that go to form this great continent, there is only one that has no aboriginals left—Uruguay. In the Argentine and Chile we know something of all the "red" men that are left, but even there much is to be learnt.

For instance, how much is known of the wonderful tribe in Chile, with their woman priesthood?

PIONEER MISSIONS.

Part of Paraguay is marked on the maps as "Chaco." It is a vast area, part lying in Argentina, part in Bolivia, and part in Paraguay, and it merges into the southern part of Brazil. Here it is still possible to purchase a few leagues of land on which possibly a European has never set foot.

There are seventeen distinct tribes of Chaco red men (commonly called "Indians"), each with its own distinctive dialect and with varying customs; it is entirely due to missionary effort that some five of these tribes have become known to the outside world.

It was only 35 years ago that the first white man destined to live penetrated the particular part of the Chaco inhabited by a tribe called the Lengua, and gradually won favour with the Indians. After two years and a half he was able to call in others and get a mission station started.

A MAN'S WORK.

For those interested in the protection of aboriginal races and their education, nothing can be more interesting than the story of adventure and success of this pioneer, Mr. W. Barbrooke Grubb. On the commercial side new markets have been made; on the educational side a previously unwritten language has been reduced to writing; on the humanitarian side a people whose hand was against everybody have been transformed to a race of industrially helpful men and women; while to those who think of higher things there has been won from a literally godless state many who are proving, not only by the cessation of infanticide and the murder of the aged but also by practical Christianity, that the change is real.

South America is comparatively an empty continent. In the past the policy has been to drive back and gradually exterminate the red man. Now it is recognised that the red man, beyond his right to live, is needed to live, but for over three centuries there has been burnt into his soul the conviction that the white man is his natural enemy.

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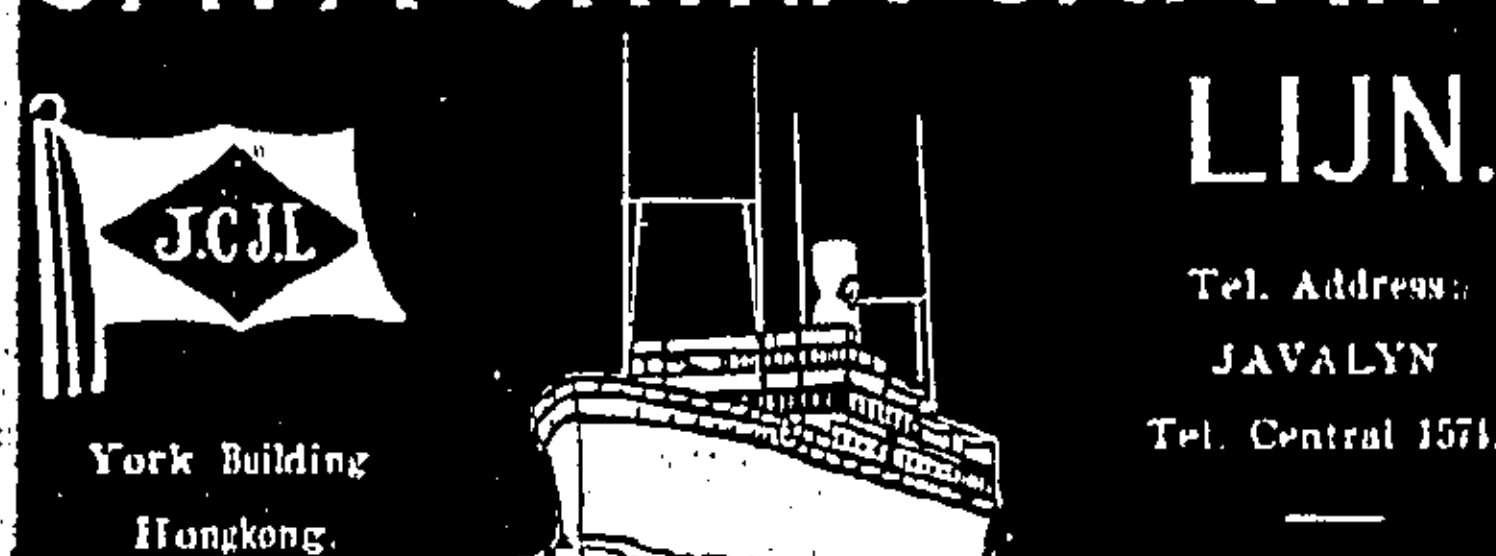
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AUTOMATIC CONTROL ON LONDON TUBE.

With the placing of the contract for the equipment of the post office tube railway in London the last phase of an interesting development in underground transport has been reached. The noteworthy feature of the scheme is the decision to dispense with the services of drivers on the train and to rely entirely on a system of remote control.

In regard to the general scheme of operation and control, steel motor wagons, 90 in number, which may be used either singly or in trains of two or three wagons and each carrying a load of 1,120 lbs., will be operated between the various stations either as stopping trains or as through trains between principal stations.

The platform sections of the conductor rails at the stations can be made "dead" by the switchman. Each main section will always be made dead automatically, as the train leaves it, and "alive" again on the train entering the next section but one—i.e., there will always be a dead section between following trains. Each railway station will be equipped with duplicate motor generators (one working and one as a standby) for operating the trains at about eight miles an hour and for control and lighting circuits.

POWER-OPERATED SECTIONS.

The control of a train as it comes to rest at a platform passes through a station will be such as to require the continuous attention of the switchman. The position of each train will be notified to this switchman on an illuminated diagram in the control cabins at the railway stations. The switchman will then arrange to receive the train. He will set power-operated points or the particular route desired, and will energize certain sections of the conductor rails with current at the appropriate pressure. The train will then either come to rest at the predetermined section of the platform or will run through the station without further attention.

On approaching a station the train (if it be required to stop at the station) will pass to a braking section which is normally dead, then to sections in which the pressure of the conductor rail is reduced to give a speed of about eight miles an hour, and finally to a dead section within the station, where the brakes will be automatically applied and the train brought to rest. Retardation and acceleration will be assisted by gradients near the stations.

If the train be a "through" train it will, on approaching a station, pass to a section in which the pressure is such as to give a speed of about eight miles an hour, at which speed it will pass half-way through the station and then enter a section in which the pressure will cause the speed to increase to 35 miles.

A train will be despatched from a station by making alive the section of the conductor rail on which it is standing, at a pressure of 440 volts. Trains will be moved into and out of the sidings and from one platform section to another in a similar manner.

OLD LONDON.

THE EMIGRATION OF GREAT INSTITUTIONS.

One by one the great institutions of London are being emigrated, says the *Morning Post*. Christ's Hospital, with its memories of Lamb, has been removed to Hoxham; Charterhouse, with its memories of Thackeray, is at Godalming; and the pillar which did duty at Seven Dials has to be sought at Weybridge. Now it is the turn of "Bedlam" or more properly speaking the "Hospital of the Order of the Star of Bethlehem" to go. Bedlam will not worry. It has been used to changes of this kind. It was established in 1535 by Sheriff Simon Fitz-Mary, who founded it to have been a priory of canons with brethren and sisters, and at the Dissolution Henry VIII. gave it to the City of London. Quite a hundred and fifty years earlier lunatics were confined there.

Fitz-Mary's hospital was pulled down in 1875 and removed to Moorfields at the cost of £17,000; and this in turn was abolished and the present building in St. George's Fields was erected, on the site of the Dog and Duck pleasure gardens. Little more than a hundred years elapsed since it got into working order.

Until the beginning of last century, Bedlam was one of the sights of London, an exhibition open to the public.

Step into Bedlam (writes Pepp, who of course, saw everything and went everywhere), where I saw several poor miserable creatures in chains; one of them was mad with making verses.

Nat Lee, the dramatic poet, was confined there, and Dryden, writing to a friend, recalls how Nat, then on the verge of madness, made a sober and a witty answer to a bad poet who told him, "It was an easy thing to write like a madman." "No," said he, "it is very difficult to write like a madman; but it is a very easy matter to write like a fool."

Bedlam was a show place, like the Tower and the Abbey, and even men like Dr. Johnson did not hesitate to walk through the wards. A writer in the "Tatler" tells how he took three lads—rambling, in a hackney-coach, to show them the town; as the Lions, the Tombs, Bedlam, and the other places, which are entertainment to raw minds, because they strike forcibly on the fancy. Visitors were forbidden to give the patients strong drink or tobacco, or to sell anything in the hospital. But it was had enough for visitors to be there at all—a hundred at least one Easter week who, having paid two pence a piece ran up and down the wards making sport of the miserable inhabitants.

Other times, other manners—the Bethlehem Royal Hospital, now to be removed to the country, is a place of infinite care and infinite pity.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONY.

DIRECT CALLS BETWEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

The General Post Office now regards the experimental stage of automatic telephony as being over, and a start is about to be made with the conversion of the London lines to the automatic system of operation. For some years, eighteen provincial towns including Leeds, Southampton, Hereford, and Epsom—have enjoyed the convenience of this system; and it has long been in use at St. Martin's-le-Grand itself between the different branches of the Post Office. But there must be many readers who do not appreciate the difference between the present and the automatic systems, and without a clear perception of that they are unable to understand the time-saving which is inherent in the change, says the *Manchester Guardian*.

Most people probably remember the magneto system of calling up the exchange, in which the subscriber turned the handle of a hand generator, and then lifted the receiver to his ear to listen. This was in course of time succeeded by the central battery system, now in universal operation, where the subscriber merely lifts his receiver from its rest. This action causes a lamp to glow on the switchboard at the exchange. An incident of this development was the abolition of the manual ringing up of the called subscriber, the telephoneist at the exchange merely inserting a plug in an appropriate hole in the switchboard, which rings the called subscriber's bell continuously until an answer is made.

It is obvious that there would be a very considerable saving of time if one subscriber could directly call up another, and this is what the automatic system enables him to do. But all the telephone instruments must first be changed, and the telephone directory will have to be adapted to the remaining of certain exchanges and to a partial revision of the numbering system. A dial which will be attached to each instrument will bear the letters "of the alphabet" arranged in combination with figures; and a metal wheel over the dial, with spaces through which the dial can be read, will be turned by the subscriber to indicate the first three letters of the exchange he requires and the four figures (always four figures, for mechanical reasons) of the desired number. In cases where there are less than four figures ciphers must be prefixed to gain the mechanical effect. The automatic signal received in return signifies whether the line is clear or engaged.

LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

These are the details of the automatic system as applied to London, which has 74 exchanges within the ten miles radius. In the case of more compact cities like Manchester, where the exchanges are relatively few, it will not be necessary to dial for the system brings in a new verb more than the first two letters of the exchange name. Why it has been decided to extend the automatic telephone to London forthwith rather than to say, Manchester and Liverpool, where the changeover would not have involved so much labour and expense, is because the problems of the telephone in London increase and intensify in a peculiar degree, and every month's delay multiplies almost beyond calculation the labour and expense of a change which must be made at last.

Even though the work is being started upon now, it will be long before even London can be said to have the automatic telephone. Probably before the end of 1928 two London exchanges will be purely automatic, but it is expected that it will take 15 years to convert the whole of the London telephone area to the system.

Perhaps if the House of Commons is persuaded to make a generous grant for the purpose Manchester may be given the automatic telephone at least as soon as London, and thousands of valuable hours in the aggregate may be saved daily to the commercial community without a wasteful delay.

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BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Monday, 8th Dec.	10 a.m.
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TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	Wednesday, 11th Dec.	7 a.m.
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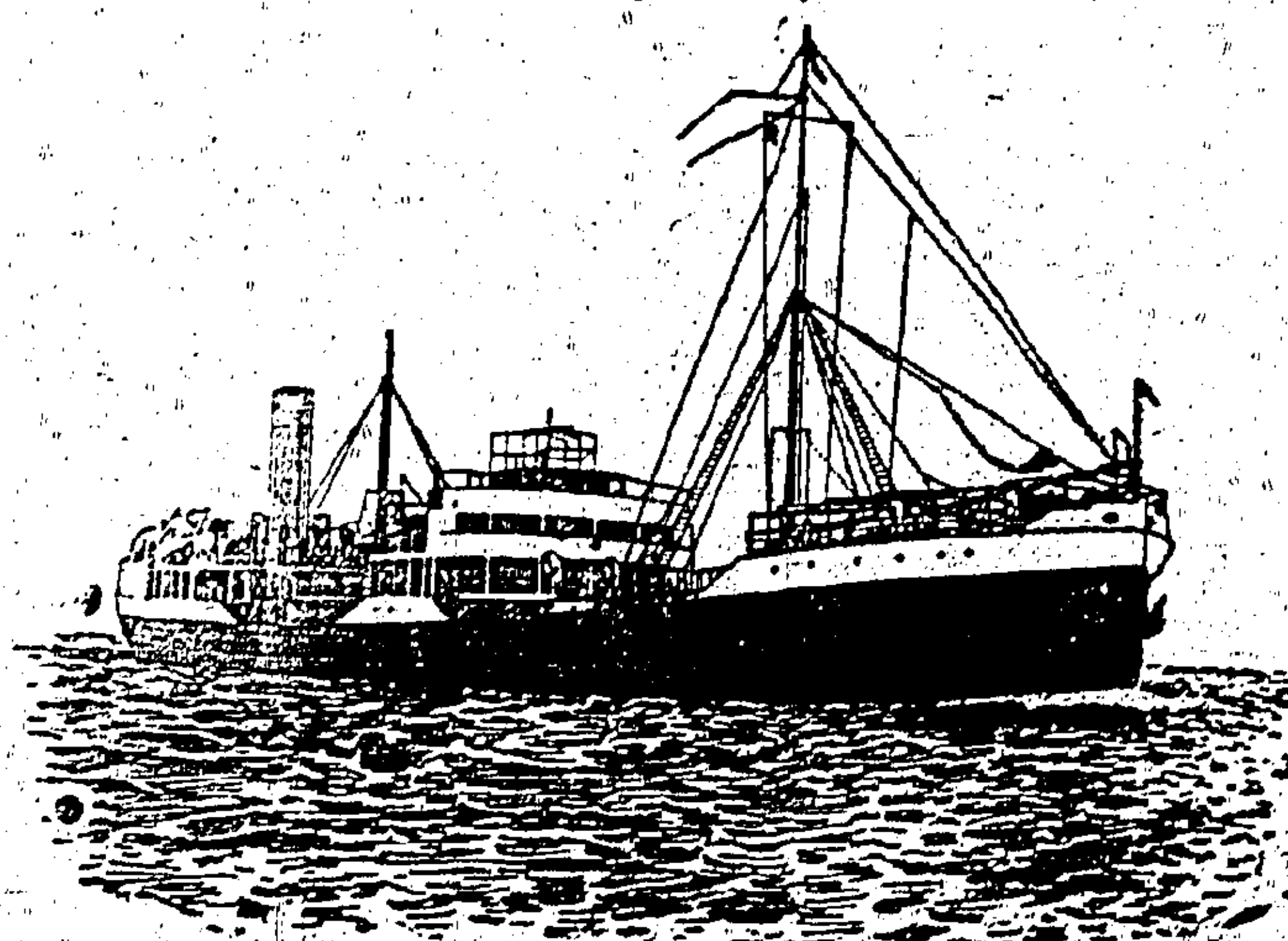
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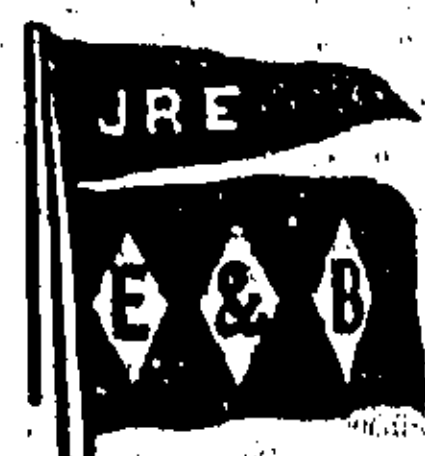
OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"

427' 0" x 52' 0" x 31' 0" 5,400 tons d.w. x 1,500 H.P.

Sail by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., at KOWLOON DOCK to the order of THE ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built in these works to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager;

M. B. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

ELLERMAN &
BUCKNALLSTEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.

FRACTIONAL SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

* "CITY OF KARACHI" 5th Jan Marseilles, London, etc.
 * "CITY OF BARODA" 4th March Do.
 * "TRAFFORD HALL" 11th April Do.

* "A" Class. * "B" Class.

FARES TO LONDON.

Single 1st Class "A" £25. "B" £24. (Single 2nd Class "A" £15. "B" £14.
 Cargo Steamer. Saloon Passage—£62.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 799).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

* "OANFA" via Suez Canal 7th Dec.
 * "CITY OF SHANGHAI" via Suez Canal 19th Dec.
 * "RYSON" via Suez Canal 28th Dec.
 * "KION" via Suez Canal 8th Jan.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
ANGEOR	—	—	7th Dec.
ANGERS	—	—	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	6th Nov.	8th Dec.	4th Jan., 1925
ANDRE LEBON	9th Nov.	22nd Dec.	18th Jan., "
AMBOISE	4th Dec.	8th Jan., 1925	1st Feb., "
CHANTILLY	18th Dec.	19th Jan., "	15th Feb., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS 1st Class £25. 0s. 0d. B CLASS 1st Class £23. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS 2nd " £23. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS 1st " £23. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Town of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

* " " loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

* " " loading for DUNKIRK about

* " " loading for DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive about 2nd week of December.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
 accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms,
 Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG Capt. A. H. Stewart Tuesday, 8th Dec., at 1 p.m.
 HAIPHONG Capt. W. O. Passmore Friday, 12th Dec., at 4 p.m.
 HAIPHONG Capt. Ellis Walker Friday, 5th Jan., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Fukou
 Andong) and return by the same steamer by the "HAIPHONG", "HAIPHONG"
 and "HAIPHONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer
 is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & CO.,

General Managers

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast
freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" 1st Jan., 1925
 S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" 1st Feb., "

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telephone: Central 8155.

Telegrams: Furness.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
 MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
 DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,902	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"SOUADAN"	8,086	24th Dec.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYA"	9,118	24th Dec.	(Marseilles, L'don., Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp and Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	8,813	31st Jan.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYA"	9,118	31st Jan.	Mars., London, B'don. & Antwerp
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,813	18th Feb.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHEMIR"	8,963	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"SOUADAN"	8,086	18th Mar.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHEMIR"	8,963	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,813	31st Mar.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"KALYA"	9,098	18th Apr.	Mars., L'don. & A'way.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,813	16th May	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,000	6th Dec. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKLAWA"	8,500	11st Dec.	do.
"TAKLAWA"	8,500	10th Jan., 1925	do.
"TAKADA"	8,949	17th Jan., "	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	4,000	31st Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Feb., 1925	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"TANDA"	8,968	4th Mar., "	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	4,000	8th Dec.	Moji & Kobe
"TAKEBA"	8,500	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TAKADA"	8,949	22nd Dec.	Moji & Kobe
"KALYA"	9,118	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	8,813	27th Dec.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe
"TALMA"	10,000	5th Jan.	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,083	7th Jan.	Kobe only
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHEMIR"	8,963	24th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,813	24th Jan.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	24th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	Moji & Kobe
"TANDA"	8,968	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHEMIR"	8,963	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SOUADAN"	8,086	31st Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	7th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	4,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KALYA"	9,098	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,813	17th Apr.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,949	3rd May	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	1st May	do.
"KALYA"	9,118	15th May	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore, while
 awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
 Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Port	Steamers	Date of Departure	Time
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"LUOHOW"	On 6th Dec.	Noon
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 7th Dec.	D.I.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Dec.	11 a.m.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUIHOW"	On 8th Dec.	4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th Dec.	D.I.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALANG"	On 8th Dec.	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHUBAN"	On 10th Dec.	4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 11th Dec.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"LINAN"	On 13th Dec.	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 14th Dec.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 14th Dec.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 16th Dec.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 17th Dec.	11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric
 Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai,
 leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy),
 Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on
 through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai
 do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and
 from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for
 passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE FARES ARE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bango, Thursday Is., Rabaul & Aus. Ports about
"TAIYUAN"	15th December	30th December

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
 of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout
 and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares
 Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. Central 33.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" Sails about 10th December.
 S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" Sails about 3rd Jan., 1925

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
 DANUBE PORTS.

RETTUOED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "NUMIDIA" Sails about 22nd December
 S.S. "VENETIA" Sails about 1st Jan., 1925.
 S.S. "IACONIA" Sails about 22nd Jan., "
 S.S. "FIUME-L" Sails about 1st Feb., "

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails about 8th December.
 S.S. "NIPPON" Sails about 22nd Jan., 1925.
 S.S. "ROSANDEA" Sails about 7th Jan., "
 S.S. "NUMIDIA" Sails about 22nd Feb., "
 S.S. "VENETIA" Sails about 7th Feb., "
 S.S. "IACONIA" (cargo only) Sails about 26th Feb., "
 S.S. "FIUME-L" Sails about 27th Mar., "

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMTALI" Sails about 31st December.
 Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1039.

Agents.

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

OPERATED FOR UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

STRUTHERS & BARRY, MANAGING AGENTS.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES
 FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE
 (23 days to San Francisco. 28 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST CAJON" Due Hongkong 5th Dec.
 Leaves Hongkong 6th Dec.
 U.S.S. "WEST FARALON" Due Hongkong 11th Dec.
 Leaves Hongkong 15th Dec.
 Cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for
 Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued
 to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.
 U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Due Hongkong 20th Dec.
 Leaves Hongkong 21st Dec.

TO MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.
 U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Due Hongkong 21st Dec.
 Leaves Hongkong 22nd Dec.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

1st Floor, Queen's Building.

G. F. BRADFORD,

Res. Agent.

Phone: Central 2008.

(12)

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Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.
 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG

For CANTON

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office

No. 37, Broad Street West

Tel. Central No. 154.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office

No. 37, Broad Street West

Tel. Central No. 154.

